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HONORED BY WOMEN.

Suffragists Observe Birthday of Susan B. Anthony.

For Over Fifty Years She Has Toiled to Secure Equal Legal and Political Rights for the Gentler Sex.

February 15 was the anniversary of the eighty-third birthday of Miss Susan Brownell Anthony. It was more or less generally observed throughout the country by members of woman suffrage associations and other acquaintances of this noted reformer. "Possibly no woman ever lived," says one of her friends, "who has given so many years of active work to a reformatory measure and has been left with such wonderful vitality."

Born at South Adams, Mass., in 1820, this girl of Quaker parentage was early taught the importance of courage, self-reliance and of thinking and acting for oneself. Indeed, courage has always been her strongest characteristic. Miss Anthony's early education was obtained from a school supported by her father for his own children and those of the neighborhood, and later at a Quaker boarding-school in West Philadelphia. At about this time her family moved to Battenville, N. Y. She began teaching at the early age of 15, though this was unnecessary at the time. When she was about 18 years old, however, her father, a cotton manufacturer of considerable wealth, lost every penny of his fortune. The teaching had to be continued and it was 12 years later before Miss Anthony gave up this line of work for the one which has made her so well known all over the world. She was teaching away from home when the first woman's rights convention was called at Rochester. Later she became interested in its cause and has ever since been its most ardent supporter. In 1852 she aided in organizing the first State Woman's Temperance society (N. Y.). She became active during the civil war in anti-slavery and women's rights work and was secretary of the Woman's National Loyal league. During the early discussions on the woman's-property-right bills Miss Anthony personally circulated hundreds of petitions, both civil and political, traveling

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
(Her Birthday Has Been Made a Holiday by Suffragists.)

through the state in all sorts of weather and in all sorts of vehicles—sometimes even tramping on foot—and often meeting with most discouraging, even insulting rebuffs. In 1868 she founded a women's rights paper, the Revolution, and managed it for several years.

There is scarcely a state in the union where Miss Anthony has not worked, and she has lectured widely both in America and England. Since 1869 she has been granted a hearing before committees of every congress. During the 34 years of the existence of the National Woman Suffrage association she has held high offices and is now president of that organization. Her contributions to leading magazines have been many. With Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage she is joint author of a three-volume work, "The History of Woman Suffrage."

In the preface to her "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," Ida Husted Harper says: "The transition of the young Quaker girl, afraid of the sound of her own voice, into the reformer, orator and stateswoman, is no more wonderful than the change in the status of woman, effected so largely through her exertions. To-day American women are envied by those of all other nations, and stand comparatively free individuals, with the exception of political disabilities. During the 50 years which have wrought this revolution, just one woman in all the world has given every day of her time, every dollar of her money, every power of her being, to secure this result. She was impelled to this work by no personal grievance, but solely through a deep sense of the injustice which, on every side, she saw perpetuated against her sex, and which she determined to combat. Never for one short hour has the cause of woman been forgotten or put aside for any other object. Never a single tie has been formed, either of affection or business, which would interfere with this supreme purpose. Never a speech has been given, a trip taken, a visit made, a letter written, in all this half-century, that has not been done directly in the interest of this one object. There has been no thought of personal comfort, advancement or glory; the self-abnegation, the self-sacrifice, have been absolute—they have been unparalleled."

Canary Bird Industry.

Germany annually sends to this country 130,000 canary birds, 5,000 to France, 3,000 to England, and 2,000 to Russia.

HON MARTIN J, WADE.

Although a Democrat, He is the Negroes Friend.

The democratic congressmen-elect, from the second congressional district of Iowa, the Hon. Martin J. Wade, the democratic member of Congress from Iowa, whose cut and biography appears in this week's issue, arrived in Washington Feb. 26th, and registered at the Hamilton Hotel, where his predecessor Capt. Rumple, resided during his term in Congress. Judge Wade visited the capitol in company with Judge Walter I. Smith of the ninth district, and was presented to the Iowa delegation, and also to the leading members of the House, both democrats and republicans, and he made many friends among those with whom he came in contact. The people of Washington have been expecting Judge Wade for several days and were anxious to see the distinguished and only democratic member from the great state of Iowa, as Mr. Wade is the first democrat to be elected from Iowa since the defeat of Judge Walter I. Hayes, ten years ago. Mr. Wade is a fine looking man, and has every appearance of a statesman, and it is the universal opinion of the republican members of the Iowa delegation that Judge Wade is a strong man and is liable to be returned to several sessions of Congress. Mr. Wade has made many friends during his stay in Washington. He is a personal friend of the colored race and recieved a large colored vote in the recent congressional election.

BIOGRAPHY.

Martin J. Wade was born in Burlington, Vermont Oct. 20th 1861. Removed with his parents to Iowa in early life. Lived upon a farm in Butler County for several years attending district school in winter and working on a farm in summer. When 21 years old entered St. Joseph's college, Dubuque, Iowa, where a course in classics was made. Then entered the University of Iowa, from which he was graduated L. L. B. 1886, began the practice of law in Iowa City in 1891, was appointed teacher in Iowa University, which position he has held ever since. In 1893 appointed Judge of district Court and twice elected since then without opposition either for nomination or election. Last term expired Jan. 1st 1903. Had been for five years professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Iowa University Medical College. Has been President of Iowa City Public Library since its organization six years ago. Never was a candidate for any office, except Judge-ship and the nomination for congrsss, accepted only on the most urgent plea of the democracy of the district. Elected by a plurality of 1158 while the district went republican on the state ticket. He is a member of the Iowa State Bar Association, having served as its President in 1889-1890., a member of the American Bar Association and the Medical Legal Society of New York.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

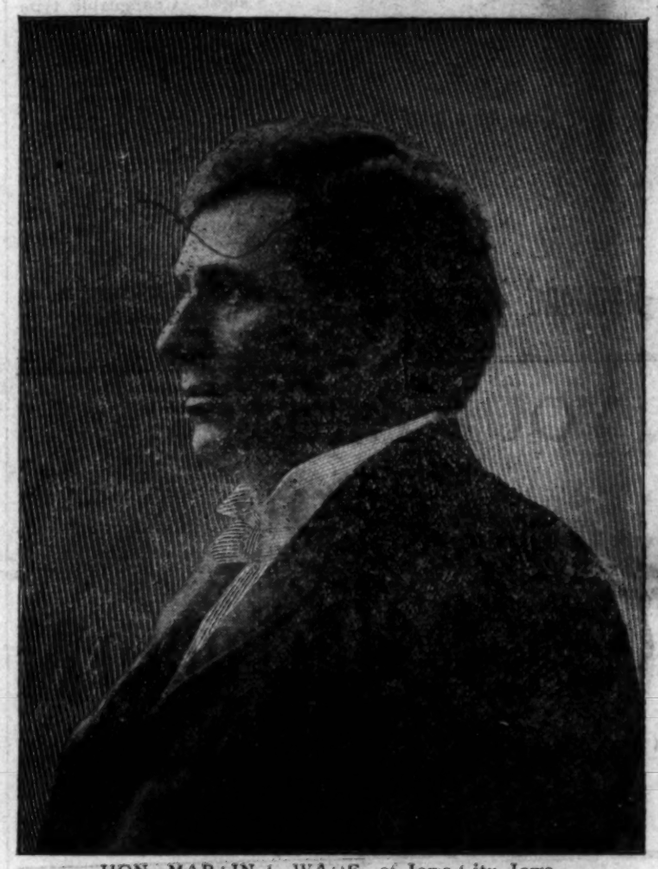
From the Mississippi State Recorder.

In less than one year we shall be in the midst of another National campaign for the presidential succession. Already the friends of prospective candidates are feeling the public pulse as to the chances of success for the favorities. As yet there seems to be no concentration of public sentiment in favor of any candidate, for either of the great political parties; nor does there appear to be any well defined line of policy upon which the contest will be waged. The Democratic party seems to be like a ship at sea without a rudder or compass, drifting along, in the hope that some friendly wave will take it up and land in a harbor of safety. Without any well defined platform or any candidate upon whom its scattered forces can be united with any degree of unanimity, its leaders seem to be relying more for success or party bickerings on jealousies in the ranks of its opponents, than upon its own strength before the people of the Nation. It has several men of National reputation who are spoken of as candidates in the coming campaign. Among the msot conspicuous of these are Judge Parker and ex-Senator D. B. Hill, of New York; Olney, of Massachusetts. Senator Gorman, of Maryland. and ex-President Grover Cleveland. Mr Bryan does not appear to be regarded as even a possible candidate, but still he has a strong following with the rank and file of the party with which all other candidates will have to reckon when the conventions to choose delegates to the National convention are held.

The Republican party does dot seem to be in much better shape than its greatest organized political opponent. True, the party is now in National control and the present chief executive is an avowed candidate for the succession with as yet no opposing candidate authentically announced. While this is the situation, there is a feeling of uncertainty and unrest prevading the rank of the party, and even among its leaders, apparent to even the most casual observers of political tendencies.

While the administration of President Roosevelt has been generally acceptable, there have been some measures advocated and some poilitical action taken by him, which have met with strong opposition from old and influential party leaders in every section. In some localities Senator Hanna seems to be regarded as a possible, even a probable, candidate, though he disclaims any such aspirations or intentions.

Should he, however, change his mind on that point, there is no doubt that he would be a formidable candidate in the convention. One thing may be regarded as certain, that whether he becomes a candidate or not, his influence will be very potent in deciding who the nominee will be. It is an open secret that the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate for vice president in the last Republican convention was accomplished largely through the combined influence of Senators Platt and Quay, while it was generally supposed that Mr. Hanna preferred some other candidate, and Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency, it was generally supposed that the two former senators would have great influence with the new administration. The present indications seem to be that such is not the fact, but that Senator Hanna is one of the most in favor. What this may indicate no one appears to be able to divine. While there has been some friction between the administration and some of the party leaders on party measures and policy, the president has been able to command a majority in congress in favor of those measures that he has been pressing upon their attention. How ar these measures may be effective in securing his nomination as his own successor, remains to be seen. It is too early to predict with any degree of certainty what the result will be. The situation is not as free from danger to the ultimate success of the Republican party as it might be. The nomination of the standard bearer of the party in 1904 must be with entire unanimity within party racks every section of the country, or the lesson of 1892 may be repeated. To secure such unity of purpose and action there remains much to be done and some things to be undone, especially in the South. The Register hopes that this will be done and will lend whatever aid may lie within its power towards its accomplishment.



HON. MARTIN J. WADE, of Iowa City, Iowa.

WILL SHAPE PUBLIC OPINION.

The Disfranchisement of the Negro.

To the Editor of The Bee.

Sir,—Owing to the discusslons that are being carried on relative to the Afro-American, in both high and low places, in all sections of the country, by both friend and foe by our Caucassian brother, for the purpose of molding public sentiment by recent State Constitutional Amendments in several of the Southern States, which has practically disfranchised the Afro-American, and the recent enactments of the States Legislatures, in the passage of the Jim Crow Car Bill, must convince the most skeptical among us of the great need of our taking a liberal hand in shaping public opinion relative to the Afro-American.

This course on our part, up to the present time, has either been overlooked or sorely neglected, for while a few have appeared before the public and told the story of the negro and pictured him in his true light, it has largely been left to the hands of others, who in many instanees actually knew very little about us and seemed to care less. I am strongly of the opinion that if the Afro-American expects to obtain and enjoy actual freedom and the many rights, which are vouched safe to us by the Amendments to the Federal Constitution, we must mold sentiment and help shape public opinion, which go hand in hand with law, for examples are shamefully abundant that they will never otherwise be enforced. In many parts of this great country, the negro is only known as a vagabond, a rapist, and a theif, a hideous thing to be shunned as you would the most poisonous reptile or the most ferocious wild beasts. His acts of merit scarcely ever reached the public press, and his bad acts never escaped them. Hence the imperfect information of the race and the very low estimate placed upon the Afro-American, at least by those who live in northern and western states, and thereby seldom come in contact with him.

I believe the greatest cause of this state of affairs both North and South, comes from the lack of better knowledge of the Afro-American,—Now, then how shall we become better acquainted? By the Afro American traveling throughout the country lecturing and telling our story wherever we can secure a hearing; not only by one or two of our number who would only be looked upon as freaks of nature, but put many of our number in the field. An act of itself would be proof positive to many, of our substantial improvement. Put our best literary men and women in the field; Teologians, Elocutionists, Lawyers, Poets, men and women of worth in all laudable professions before the public to tell our story. The enimies to the progress of the Afro-American in the Southern States have been sending men who are past masters in the art of Negro Misrepresenting in the Northern and Western States, and not without its marked effect.

Our vantage ground in the Northern and Western States must be regained.

Gradyism must be refuted, Watersonian doctrine must be pruned; Tillmanism must be vanquished. All of these sages of the gospel of the South have visited the principal cities in the Northern States, in recent years, and dispensed their iniquitous doctrine. Are we helpless? I answer, No. How can this matter be remedied? By the establishment of a lecture bureau under the auspices of the National Afro-American Council. Let the Council send out circular letters to all the Afro-American Church organizations throughout the country, and solicit subscriptions from every negro in America to carry out this work. Two pennies per capita from every Afro-American judiciously spent, I believe would be a sufficient amount to accomplish this work.

On account of the georgraphical situation of Washington, D. C., and many other natural advantages, I think it most eminently fitted for the promulgation of this proposed work.

It does seem to me, that any Afro-American would be willing to subscribe to such a fund; as for me, I stand ready and willing to subscribe any day that I am properly notified by the officers of the above named organization, that the project has been undertaken in the manner that I have prescribed.

Robt' E. Anderson.
Marshall, Minnesota.

THE TUSKEGEE SCHOOL.

Dr. Geo. H. Richardson Speaks to a large Audience. He Dis ects the Theory of Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, no doubt one of the most profound thinkers in this country and a writer of ability read a paper before Bethel Literary and Historical Association on last Tuesday evening to one of the largest and most classic audiences that has ever assembled in that historic church. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Geo. W. Jackson, President and Miss Ella Boston Secretary. A vocal solo was rendered by Mr. T. M. Fossett, after which Dr. Richardson was introduced and said in part:

If the scheme of industrial education of the negro inaugurated by Booker T. Washington was ever raked over the coals of an ardent opposition, it was last evening at the meeting of the Bethel Literary Society, in the Sunday school room of the A. M. E. Church, on M street, near Fifteenth street north west. For some months past the topic under discussion at the meetings of that society has been the educaton of the negro. Colored leaders from the North and South have appeared at intervals to discuss the question according to their light, and the Tuskegee idea has had its supporters as well as its opponents.

Dr. George H. Richardson, of this city, was the principal speaker last evening, and if the theory he expounded could be put into actual practice, the industrial school would soon be a thing of the past, while the negro in the professions would become a more potent influence than now.

"Dr. Richardson mentioned no names, but his inferences and thrusts could not be mistaken. When he said that "the marked increase in manufactories and the amount of manufactured products has materially lessened the demand for that knowledge of the trades which is being so ardently advocated by certain industrial fanatics" it was understood at once by his hearers that he alluded to Booker T. Washington and the institution at Tuskegee.

COMPETITION WITH THE WHITE MAN.

Dr. Richardson, speaking on "Some of the Criticisms on our Educational Systems— Here and elsewhere," declared that the great theme for the negro educator should not be "what we should do, but what we are." "Our course lies before us, he continued. "as has the course of every nation and every people. There is a set line and principle which we must adopt, there are roads that must be traveled, that bear the footprints of every nation before us; there are obstacles that must be overcome before we can compete with the white man in the higher professions and the nobler life. We can compete with him if we go about it in the right way. We never can if we go about it in the wrong way. If we turn our talent and time to tilling the fields and the making of horseshoes and pine boxes, we wil be doing that a thousand years to come.

Our great trouble is that we fiddle while Rome burns. The route to success has been traveled by those who are succeeding to-day. There is no short cut to the goal, but the sooner we start on the road, the sooner will the reward be reached.

"Our success must be made by allowing each individual mind to follow its peculiar bent, but to place before it every opportunity and every facility so that advantage may be taken of every latent talent. The self-directing powers of our colored schools are in imminent danger of being destroyed.

LABOR AND EDUCATION.

What we want right now is an opportunity to work out our own salvation, to have our own colored principals and directors of colored schools, unhampered and unrestrained by their white superiors. who do but little of the work and draw most of the pay.

But there should be no line of demarcation between labor and education. They go hand in hand. The principle is to give the negro in his early youth a chance to choose his life's calling, and if he feels that his work lies in the profession of the law, let him be a lawyer, or a divine or a mechanic, or a farmer. But whatever we are, let us by genuine application and honest effort become the undisputed equal of our white brother."

DR. GEO. H. RICHARDSON.

Referring to a "certain well-known industrial school of the South." Dr. Richardson said; "According to the published statistics, out of a total of 1,243 graduates, twelve became farmers, two mechanics, and one carpenter. All the rest followed some line of work not prescribed or taught in any branch of the school course." His augument against an industrial education as the only road to success for the colored people was a strong one, and his reasons for adopting it as an auxiliary method, judging from their effect on his audience, were clear and convincing. His final point that every article of wearing apparel, and even the houses we live in, are manufactured and therein limit the field for man equipped with an industrial education, was well taken. His closing injunction was the pressing need of a leader, who had the approval of the great masses of the colored people, who could "guide them onward and upward, ever watchful of their best interests, and not first on one side of the fence and then on the other."

At the conclusion of his paper Miss Beatriz Lucinda Chase of the See-To-No Musical Club was introduced and played artistically an instrumental piano solo, entitled Othella de Rossini. She was loudly applauded. The paper was discussed by Messrs. Ewen, W. Calvin Chase, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Miss Mattie E. Bowen, Messrs T. M. Dent and Thomas H. Wright Jr.

Dressed Quietly.

New Boarder—Who is that making such a noise because he can't find his necktie?

Landlady—Oh, that is the gentleman who dresses so quietly.—Philadelphia Record.

WORK OF JEFFERSON.

It Certainly Entitles Him to the Nation's Gratitude.

Memorial to the Author of the Declaration of Independence to Be Erected at Washington by Public Subscription.

It ought to be easy for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial association to accomplish its purpose. The association, which has a branch in each state, and which has Admiral Dewey at its head, has issued an appeal to the American people for funds to erect a tablet, monument or other memorial to Jefferson at the national capital. The intention is not to ask anything from congress, but to rely solely on the voluntary contributions of the people. The admiral says that "the character and cost of the proposed memorial cannot now be stated, but it will be appropriate to the greatness of the man and the importance of the document from which his name is inseparable. Rigid economy will be observed in carrying on the work."

"Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statue of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." This inscription on his grave in Monticello, written by Jefferson himself, omits one very important claim which its author had on the remembrance of his countrymen. It made no reference to the Louisiana expansion, which is the act of Jefferson's that is uppermost in the minds of his countrymen at this time. Oddly, too, Admiral Dewey, who has just issued his appeal for funds for the memorial, seems not to have had this act in mind. Jefferson's and Dewey's countrymen, however, will supply the omission. The statute of religious freedom for Virginia and the creation of the great university of that state, though important events, were hardly as great as the act by which their author doubled the area of the United States and started the country on its career of expansion. That act averted the possibility of the erection of a Canada on our western border, decreed that the United States should diffuse itself across the continent between the two oceans, and rendered it inevitable that this country should be paramount in the western hemisphere and be one of the great forces in the world's progress.

The lack of a Jefferson memorial in Washington, which has monuments and statues to many smaller personages, is one of the surprises of the age. Jefferson was the first president to be inaugurated in the present seat of American's government. The man for whom the capital city was named was dead at the time the seat of national authority was transferred to its present location. Washington's first inauguration was in New York and Adams' was in Philadelphia, but Jefferson and all his successors have been inducted into office in Washington. For many reasons it is eminently proper that the third president should have a memorial in that city. The vast Louisiana province, which had 17,000,000 of the country's 76,000,000 of people in 1900, and which forms one of the richest portions of the United States, will always be a monument to Jefferson, but the remembrancer which is sought to be put up in the national capital is so eminently fitting that it is strange its erection should have been delayed to our day. Here in the vast region which Jefferson's foresight and courage added to the domain of the American people the appeal for funds for a memorial to him should, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, meet an especially prompt and hearty response.

AMONG THE SCIENTISTS.

Artificial rubies are now successfully made, up to 12 or 15 carats, by M. Verneul, a scientist of Paris.

A polished metallic surface is always positively electrified with regard to an unpolished surface. Sticky substances and those that give off dust are always positive.

It is suggested by Prof. Pickering that the streaks which radiate from lunar craters—one from Tycho is 1,700 miles long—are caused by pumice thrown out by the volcano.

In the course of a lecture in London Sir Harry Johnson reproduced, by means of the phonograph, records of many of the Native songs of Uganda, utilized in their war dances, festivals and orgies, as well as many of the dialects of the various tribes.

A new telegram transmitter, in general appearance, resembles a typewriter and is so constructed that anyone, without a knowledge of telegraphy, can send messages with complete accuracy, and with greater speed than the most expert operators of the present system.

It Didn't Work.

Johnny—Say, ma, our teacher told us to-day that "through nature's providence" a cat always lands on its feet when it is dropped, so it won't be hurt.

Mother—Well?

"Well, I went up on the roof and dropped our cat off, and I guess she'll have to be picked up with a piece of blotting paper."—N. Y. Times.

They Say.

It is the suspicious person that suspects everybody.

Interlopers who have no standing at their own homes are burdens upon the city.

If one half of these would deal honestly with their patrons there would be no trouble.

The Washington people are responsible for their own burdens.

It is best not to tell all you know

Never be party to a crime neither should you allow yourself to be used for criminal purposes.

It is the honest man who will not allow himself to be used by others.

Be certain of what you say, and do.

The northern negroes who continuously make faces at the southern negroes are failures.

Be what you are and nothing more.

A man who is too cowardly to make his own fight, but will take excerpts from other papers, is capable of doing any dishonorable act.

Othello's occupation is gone at any sale. He has about borrowed himself out of existence and lost his reputation of fraud and cheat.

President Roosevelt will appoint two new Judges of the Police Court.

It is best to be truthful to your friends. A dishonest man is bound to fail.

The man who thinks that he is the only citizen in a state is affected with a disease called conceit.

Lieut. Gov. Tillman of South Carolina has fully demonstrated his cowardice.

Wait and see if South Carolina's boasted civilization is correct.

Can an innocent man shot down in cold blood with out being convicted.

Gonzales has become a victim of cowardice and brutality.

Senator Platt will be the next Senator from New York.

The next President of the United States will be Marcus A. Hanna.

Senator Fairbanks has been returned to the Senate.

Next December will cause the politicians to come to the front again

Let us have the election franchise.

Citizens who are disfranchised, and too cowardly to protest are not entitled to citizenship

Has the right man been detected in the Jordan murder.

The loyal north has now rebelled against the negro.

The Armstrong Manual training school is fast improving.

The wizzard of Tuskegee is about to be a back number politically.

The depositors of the Capital Savings Bank have their receivers what next.

There may be something rotten in Denmark.

This is not the first bank that has failed.

People must lose sometimes to be successful.

Never allow a prisoner to suffer because you do not like his lawyer.

Justice Bundy, O'Donnell or Gould make good Judges.

It may be unwise to [illegible] know.

District Attorney Beach will some good things.

He will show himself to be a man.

Nothing is more distasteful than a deceptive person.

Editor Fortune seeking a home for the American negro.

THE BEE suggests that he first find one for himself.

The agent will return some time with a great report.

Read THE BEE and be wise.

MARBLE SLAB BENDS.

The Strange Action of an Old Monument in a Cemetery Near Washington, D. C.

Washington scientists are much interested in a monument in Rock Creek cemetery which promises to become famous all over the world. The unique feature is that of a marble slab bending under the action of its own weight, as if it were a fluid like sealing wax. Marble is one of the principle rocks composing the crust of the earth, and has generally been regarded as a hard solid.

But the work of the scientists prove that the slab in Rock Creek is in reality a stick fluid, yielding slowly and changing its form under its own weight. The

THE SLAB THAT BENDS.
(Natural Freak to Be Seen in a Washington Cemetery.)

inscription on the monument indicates that it was placed in position about 1850. In the course of the half century it has sagged in the middle to the extent of over three inches, and thus assumed the curve shown in the figure. The slab is 70 inches long and about 35 inches wide and two inches thick. It is supported on the corners on four posts, and was evidently quite straight when placed in position many years ago. The bending of the slab has been extremely slow, indicating that marble is the most viscous of all known fluids.

Scientists discovered about 40 years ago that the glaciers, which develop by the accumulation of ice and snow on high mountains, are in reality moving rivers of ice which slowly flow down the mountains under their own weight, like stiff lava from a volcano.

The glaciers advance sometimes at the rate of only a few feet per year. This is due to the fact that ice is almost a solid, its viscuosity being very great.

Prof. James Thomson, of Glasgow, the famous brother of Lord Kelvin, first investigated the molecular behavior of ice.

The Washington scientist who has been studying the marble slab in Rock Creek cemetery now thinks that there may be extensive layers of the earth's crust composed of marble and similar rocks, which yield slowly and change their form under pressure as true fluids.

This indicates that the crust of the earth bends slowly and constantly and adjusts itself to the state of rotation of the earth. In the light of this view an explanation is found for many facts connected with the upheaval and settling of the mountains, and other geological phenomena.

It is thought that the viscuosity of marble will prove to be greater than that of any other known fluid. Later investigations may bring to light other crystalline rocks of a fluid character, but so far the extraordinary slab in Rock Creek cemetery stands unique. Its bending is so slow that it is called secular, no measureable change taking place inside of several years.

NEW ARCTIC LEADER.

Anthony Fiala, Who Will Command Ziegler Expedition, Is a Courageous Man.

Great interest attaches to the personality of Anthony Fiala, the young New York photographer who has been selected by William H. Ziegler to com-

ANTHONY FIALA.
(Leader of the Next Ziegler Expedition to the Arctic Regions.)

mand his next expedition in search of the north pole. The members of the Baldwin expedition commented freely on the ability shown by Mr. Fiala to withstand the cold and his recklessness in taking risks to secure good photographic results. He is a silent and somewhat reserved man and is possessed of considerable executive ability. He declines to give any idea as to his plans, simply stating that he will "do as he thinks best."

Water in Bride's Outfit.

Among the articles comprising a bride's outfit in the Japanese island of Oshima is a big tub of drinking water. Water is very scarce in the island, and every prudent bride tries to have a supply on hand.

Whiskey $1.10 Per Gallon.

We claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.* We real-sell whiskey as low as **$1.10 per gallon**, and mind you; distilled whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

"CASPER'S STANDARD" 10 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnance wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at **$5 to $6** per gallon, but it is not any better than *CASPER'S STANDARD."* It is the best produced and must please every customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of $100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts **$2.95**, 10 Quarts **$5.00**, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc..) as well as requests for confidential price list *must be addressed as follows:*

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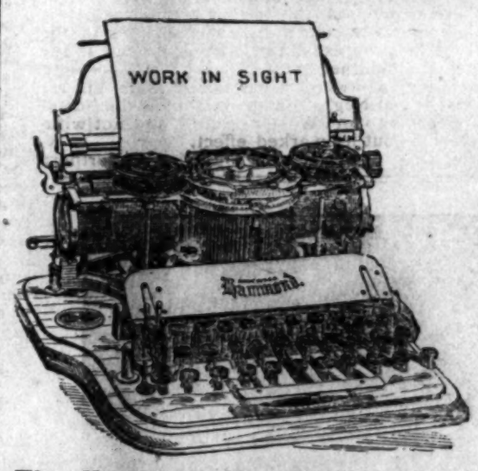

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Method in Her Madness.

"What on earth do you mean," her mother asked, "by urgin' your husband to get one of those outrageously high-priced Panama hats? Are you crazy to encourage such extravagance?"

"I shall want some more hats from time to time myself, mamma dear," the sweet young woman replied, "and he has always kicked so at the prices I pay."

"My darling! You always was such a hand for lookin' ahead. Let me kiss you."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Strained Position.

The fellow who wants to hold office
In quite a dilemma is found—
He can't keep his nose to the grindstone
And also his ear to the ground.
—N. Y. Times.

PAINTED HIM GREEN.

Farmer Beers Roughly Treated Because He Objected to Wife's and Son's Roistering.

Because he objected to roystering, in which his wife, his son and Frank Gordon engaged, John Beers, an old farmer of Good Springs, Franklin township, N. J., is said to have been beaten by them, chained in a dilapidated barn and held there a prisoner for several days. He was bound in such a manner, it is alleged, that he had to get on his hands and knees to eat the little food put on the floor of the barn for him. He was famished and nearly dead when rescued by neighbors. Mrs. Beers, her son Elijah and their friend Gordon were

PAINTED HIS FACE.

arraigned before Judge Shipman on a charge of inhuman cruelty.

The complaint was made by neighbors. Beers is 60 years old. His wife is more than 20 years his junior. It is alleged that for the last three months Mrs. Beers practiced extreme cruelty on her husband. At present he is in the care of two sons living in Pennsylvania, who, on being advised of his condition, took him to their home. Gordon, after being arrested, admitted some of the cruelties practiced on the old man, but said it was all done in a "joke." He and certain characters from villages and towns in this section have made it a practice for years to visit the Beers house, and it is said they would immediately chase the old man out of the house in order that their roystering, to which he objected, would not be disturbed.

Complaint was finally made by neighbors to Overseer of the Poor Huff, of Franklin township. He found the old man bruised from head to foot, the result of a beating he received, it is said, at the hands of Gordon. The barn in which Beers was chained had only half a roof and he might almost as well have been out in the open. The chain was fastened around Beers' body and neck in such a manner that he was compelled to crawl along the floor to reach the food left for him. Some farmers living near the Beers place found him in the barn and released him. Then there was talk of forming a whitecap party, but calmer counsel prevailed and the case was left for the authorities.

When Beers was chained in the barn Gordon is alleged to have painted the farmer's face green. Gordon is said to have admitted this and considered it a joke.

SWINDLER IS FLEECED.

Kentucky Drug Clerk Five Dollars Ahead in Deal with a Short-Change Artist.

One of those peculiar reversions in human affairs happened in Lexington, Ky., when an unknown short change artist was beaten at his own game by

OFFERED A BIG BILL.

a drug clerk, and was himself short changed to the tune of a five dollar bill. About dusk the stranger walked into the drug store of Rudolph Harting and approached one of the clerks, Will Harting, brother of the proprietor, and wanted to make a ten-cent purchase, offering a ten-dollar bill.

The correct change was given him, but in the manipulations that followed, wherein he asked for a ten-dollar bill in exchange for five dollars in silver which belonged to him and five dollars in currency which belonged to the proprietor of the store, the clerk agreed to make him the required change, but when the latter got possession of the money he immediately asked his brother to call up the police.

The stranger argued for a minute on a suggested compromise, which, being ineffectual, he darted out of the door and has not been seen since. The drug store is five dollars to the good and has had the benefit of the experience.

TRAGEDY OF A KISS.

Chicago Man Slaps Girl Who Kisses His Lips and Is Fined Five Dollars.

A man in Chicago holds the sanctity of his lips above pearls and rubies.

He says that he has his faults, but no woman shall kiss him living. What she does when he has died in defending the only once kissed place under his nose he does not care.

Thirty years old, says the Chicago American, he has gone straight down the middle of the road, looking askance at the primrose path and stuffing his ears with cotton to keep out the songs of the sirens. His name is William Gaunwald.

Miss Annie Williams, of 95 Wells street, loves him. She has fought against it in vain. Last Thursday morning she looked at him with her soul in her eyes; then, swayed by im-

KISSED AGAINST HIS WILL.

pulse, she threw her arms about his neck and kissed him resoundingly.

Gaunwald staggered from the shock. For a moment he was too horror-stricken to do anything but gasp.

Then, every instinct of insulted modesty rising fiercely, he slapped Miss Williams, saying: "Take that, now!" She wept and had him arrested.

"This girl kissed me," he said to Justice Kersten. "I was not expecting such a thing. I was totally unprepared to defend myself. She gave me no warning at all. She just violently hugged me and kissed me. I don't permit any woman to take such liberties."

Justice Kersten could not see that he had been injured in any way, and fined him five dollars.

KLEPTOMANIA CURE.

Instead of Having Them Arrested, London Shopkeeper Administers Spanking to Shoplifters.

A London shopkeeper is credited with having adopted a novel and successful method of discouraging the feminine habit of shoplifting. The reported result is a standing reproach to those scientists who talk about "kleptomania," and offer all sorts of excuses for ladies who habitually pick up small but valuable articles on bargain counters when the clerk is not looking.

The shopkeeper's method when a lady has been detected "with the goods on her" is to conduct her to his office and offer her the choice between arrest and being then and there summarily spanked. The medical fraternity will be shocked to learn that all of the 20 women to whom this proposition was made thankfully accepted the alternative of a spanking.

The shopkeeper wishes it understood that he did not administer this punishment personally. He called in a vigorous woman employe about the

"TAKE YOUR CHOICE."

premises as a sort of janitress whom he could depend upon to lay on without remorse, as she had brought up a numerous family in good order.

The shopkeeper suggests that to prevent any collision with the authorities through the general operation of his remedy a law be passed permitting proprietors of large stores frequented by women to apply it at discretion. He remarks that not one of the subjects of his system has ever offended again.

Rewarded His Own Honesty.

While getting off a car in Hoboken, N. J., Mrs. H. Littlefield dropped a roll of bank notes amounting to $2,000, which she had just drawn from a bank. A polite gentleman lifted the roll, returned it to her, and disappeared before she could thank him. On counting the money Mrs. Littlefield discovered that there were only $14 in the roll. The polite gentleman had kept $1,986 as a reward for his politeness.

Three Is a Lucky Number.

The Greeks staked their faith on No. 3—the oracles were consulted three times, the tripod was sacred to the gods, etc.

CUPID'S STILL AT IT.

Busy as Ever Making People Do Silly Little Tricks.

Just for the Romance of It Denver Couple Eloped One Day Too Soon—Married on Railway Train.

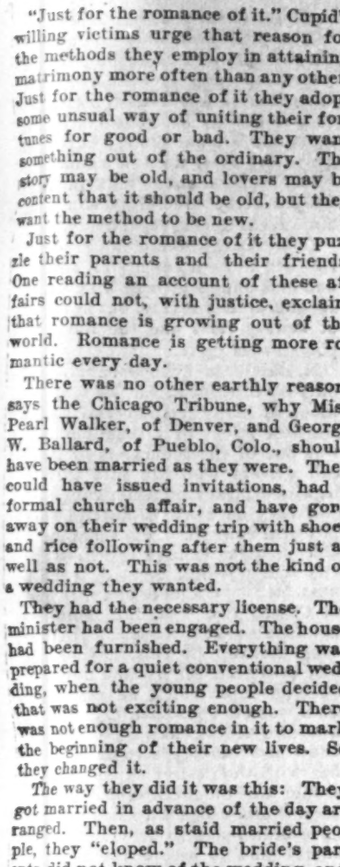
"Just for the romance of it." Cupid's willing victims urge that reason for the methods they employ in attaining matrimony more often than any other. Just for the romance of it they adopt some unsual way of uniting their fortunes for good or bad. They want something out of the ordinary. The story may be old, and lovers may be content that it should be old, but they want the method to be new.

Just for the romance of it they puzzle their parents and their friends. One reading an account of these affairs could not, with justice, exclaim that romance is growing out of the world. Romance is getting more romantic every day.

There was no other earthly reason, says the Chicago Tribune, why Miss Pearl Walker, of Denver, and George W. Ballard, of Pueblo, Colo., should have been married as they were. They could have issued invitations, had a formal church affair, and have gone away on their wedding trip with shoes and rice following after them just as well as not. This was not the kind of a wedding they wanted.

They had the necessary license. The minister had been engaged. The house had been furnished. Everything was prepared for a quiet conventional wedding, when the young people decided that was not exciting enough. There was not enough romance in it to mark the beginning of their new lives. So they changed it.

The way they did it was this: They got married in advance of the day arranged. Then, as staid married people, they "eloped." The bride's parents did not know of the wedding, and they knew nothing of the elopement until the young people were missed. They left no inkling as to where they had gone. An investigation proved that they had not been in the newly-furnished house which was ready for



THE "ELOPING" COUPLE.

them after the wedding. They simply slipped away without any fuss or formality, avoided all the wedding tricks which sometimes are played on newly married people, avoided congratulations and best wishes, and left.

The parents of the bride—her father is an official of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company—decided that they had "eloped" just for the romance of it, and are not worrying much about their disappearance. "Tracers" were sent out along the various railroad lines to find them, but the parents fully expect that they will be home again when they have completed their "romantic" trip.

"Just for the romance of it," is probably as good a reason as any to give for the following unusual marriage: Miss Jennie B. Jessup, of Anderson, Ind., boarded an east-bound train at Indianapolis for Greenfield. When the conductor looked at her ticket he told her that the train, an express, did not stop at that station. There was a predicament for the young woman. Whether or no she had to be carried past the town in which her friends were and into a strange city. It was a puzzling situation which the conductor might have met by the simple plan of stopping the train in spite of the fact that it was not scheduled to.

Cupid, however, had other plans for Miss Jessup. For no other reason than to carry out his plans he had a passenger on the train by the name of W. E. Johnson, a mining broker, going to Pittsburg. He became interested in the young woman and discussed possible ways of remedying the matter with her. The simplest thing to do, as it occurred to him, was for him to marry her. Some people do think of the most preposterous things and have them accepted. It was thus with Johnson. Miss Jessup, just for the romance of it, probably, said yes.

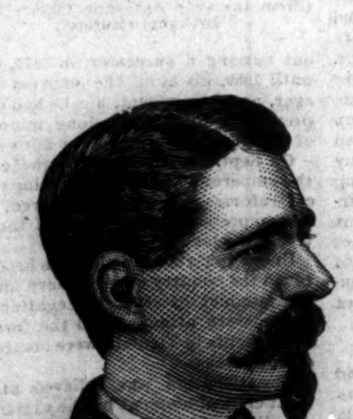
The whole train load of passengers then entered into the growing romance. The conductor telegraphed ahead to Columbus, O., for a marriage license, and a deputy went west to meet the train with it. As soon as the license was delivered a clergyman was found among the passengers. He consented to perform the ceremony. By the time the train was pulling out of Columbus the mining broker and the young woman from Anderson, Ind., who never had met each other or heard of each other before in their lives, were married.

H. P. CHEATHAM,
Now a Lily White.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

SECRETARY GAGE.

HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND,
Reappointed Commissioner of the District of Columbia.



HON. THOMAS SHERMAN

THE LATE STANTLY MATTHEWS
of Ohio.

J. W. DOUGLASS.

DRUM WITH HISTORY

Captured at Bunker Hill by Revolutionary Troops.

It Bears the Scars of Battle, But Retains Its Tone to Perfection—Relic Now Owned by G. A. R. Post.

One of the most valuable historical relics in the United States is an English snare drum, the property of Richard A. Pierce post, G. A. R., of New Bedford, Mass. Several American historical societies have long tried to secure possession of it, for it is of revolutionary fame, and probably is the only one in existence which is associated with the first battle for American independence—Bunker Hill.

It is battle scarred and battered and bears the marks of service in that historic battle, when the men of 1775 determined to no longer stand the oppression of the mother country.

It has been in the family of Levi Smith, of Providence, R. I., until recently, when Israel Smith, Jr., the leader of the famous Thirty-third Massachusetts regiment band, now a resident of New Bedford, presented it to the post of which he is a comrade, and it is safe to say that they will not part with it until the great majority of that organization have joined their comrades who sleep in peace. Then it will adorn some conspicuous place in one of the government buildings at Washington.

It descended to Israel Smith, Jr., from his grandsire, Levi Smith, who was a drummer boy in one of the Rhode Island companies, which followed the Quaker soldier, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, to Massachusetts, to lend aid to the cause so dear to the heart of every loyal American.

When given to the grandfather of Mr. Smith that gentleman on his first furlough took it with him to his home in Providence, and after repairing a piece of the barrel, which had been knocked out by a bullet and bracing the barrel on the inside, made this relic of Bunker Hill serviceable, and used it during the balance of his term as a revolutionary soldier.

The grandfather was an expert on such an instrument, as was also his

THE OLD ENGLISH DRUM.
(Captured by Revolutionary Soldiers on Bunker Hill.)

son, and it is due to their knowledge that this British drum is to-day preserved for the present generation. With a continuance of the care which is given it, it will long remain an object of interest to all students of American history.

It is this fact which has caused the leading historical societies of the country, having knowledge of its existence, to make overtures to the Smith family for its purchase. It is to-day the equal in tone of any of the modern snare drums. Like an old Cremona violin, its tone cannot be excelled. Recently the venerable band leader manipulated the sticks in the presence of a Boston Globe reporter, sounding the various beats in army life during the civil war.

It is much larger than the snare drum in use now. Inside of the barrel, which, by the way, is cracked nearly half around its circumference, can be seen the name, although somewhat obliterated, of the maker, whose place of business was London. A silver plate descriptive of the drum's importance, has been placed on the barrel, which reads as follows:

"This British drum was captured at Bunker Hill, and assigned by lot to Levi Smith, a drummer in the continental army. Descended to his son, Israel Smith, a soldier of the war of 1812. Descended to his son, Israel Smith, leader of the band of the Thirty-third Massachusetts infantry, the headquarters band which marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea in 1864, and presented by him to R. A. Pierce post, 190, department of Massachusetts, G. A. R."

The story, as told by Mr. Smith, who, when a lad, got it from his grandfather, is a brief one. The lad who carried the drum when the Britishers made their first attack on Breed's hill, was shot down at the first volley, and the barrel of his drum almost riddled with bullets. After the second assault, and while King George's troops were being rallied for their third and successful attack, one of the members of the Rhode Island company in question went over the intrenchments and carried back with him this relic.

Taken to the company after the British had taken the hill, the men in the company drew lots for its possession, and afterward, by unanimous consent, gave it to the Rhode Island drummer boy, Levi Smith.

At the beginning of the last century, Levi Smith, the grandfather, gave it to his eldest boy, Israel, Jr., and he had it redecorated by S. Brown, of Providence, who adorned it with coats of arms of the United States and Rhode Island, while near the top were the initial letters of his father, "L. S."

The Bee.

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For President in 1904, Marcus Alonzo Hanna of Ohio.

For Vice President, Timothy L. Woodruff of New York,

THE PRSSIDENTS LETTER.

The letter of President Roosevelt to the democratic editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, was appreciated no doubt, by his friends, but not to the best thinking people of this country. Why should the President of the United States write to a democratic editor of the South explaining his acts and apolegizing to such a man because he does his duty? The acts of a President should be reviewed by the Congress of the United States the representatives of the people. Who is the editor of the *Constitution*? Does he represent the party that elected Mr. Roosevelt? Does he represent the people? No. He represents a sentiment in the South that is inimical to public policy and the best interest of a republican form of government. While the letter is one that expresses, no doubt the Presidents opinion, but, it is one that should not have been written by him.

THE SECRET.

The secret of the support that Booker Washington is recieving from the white people of this country is that the white people don't want so many negro professionals. It is claimed that the corn and cotton fields of the South are being deserted; that higher education for the colored man will make a professional gentlemen just the same as it will make white men. The colored man does'nt object to industrial training and neither does he object to higher education. The white man wants the negro to be a cornfield hand or the hewers of wood and the drawers of water.

THE FIRE CHEIF.

Cheif Dutton of the Fire Department has been removed. THE BEE has no regrets, because he has been cheif of that department for nearly two years or more and not one colored fireman has been appointed.

So far as being competent THE BEE will not deny. He will be more competent than the man who will succeed him, although he may have had twenty years experience

The President is reported to have said that he intends to stand by Pritchard. There is also, every reason to believe that the negro will stand by principle.

Negro leadership is a failure. What the negro is in need of, is true manhood.

The 57th Congress has gone. What has become of the negro Commission bill?

THE BEE would like to know if the negroes are going to continue to be political fools?

The receivers of the Capital Savings Bank have made their report. The banks condition is shameful.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

Why the Wizzard of Tuskegee needs a defender.

Who will be the next judge of the Police Court.

Will Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York be appointed to succeed Col. Merriam.

How many negroes did Cheif Dutton appoint.

If any one regrets his retirement.

If there is any doubt about the nomination of Mark Hanna.

If Addicks lost in Delaware.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

A few colored men appointed under the District government.

Solid delegation to the next National Convention for Hanna.

An explanation from Mr. H. P. Cheatham.

The next Board of Education elected by the people.

Col. James Hill of Mississippi a delegate to the next republican Convention

MR. MACFARLAND CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session Monday confirmed the nomination of Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland to be his own successor for a term of three years beginning next May. During the afternoon the District of Columbia Committee was polled and agreed upon a favorable report of the nomination. The Senate acted immediately, when the report from the District Committee was announced, the confirmation was without opposition. There is no man in the city more appreciated than Mr. Macfarland.

CHEATHAM'S DEAL,

He Will not be Appointed. Betrayed Again by his Conduct.

Ex-recorder H. P. Cheatham of whom THE BEE spoke last week, and who had made a deal with Mr. Pritchard to get a job under the new department of commerce will not be appointed. Mr. Pritchard is satisfied that he has killed Cheatham politically, which he wanted to do. Before Cheatham joined the Pritchard forces he was strong in his state and would have lead the delegation to the next National Convention, but now his own people have no confidence in him and neither will he be elected a district delegate. It was understood that Mr. Cheatham had been promised a job in the new department of commerce if he would join the Pritchard forces. Mr. Cheatham agreed to the defeat of Vick the colored postmaster at Wilson and gave the President to understand that the colored people of North Carolina did not want Vick. The friends of Mr. Cheatham in this city and North Carolina are much surpised at the attitude of Mr. Cheatham.

Mr. Cheatham who once had the confidence of the people of North Carolina has now lost it.

SECRET ORDERS.

Owing to pressure of matters we have been unable to give proper attention to our column, the same will receive prompt attention in the future.

Last week the corner stone of the new War College was laid at the Washington Barracks in the presence of the President and a large concourse of people. The grand Lodge of the D. C. had charge of the Masonic part.

There is a Temple in Oakland, Cal., named Memelek. (memelek) present King of one of the African States is a lineal decendent of King Soloman and the Queen of Sheba,

The Grand Lodge of Florida, Masons elected and installed officers recently: P. G. M. S. W. Clark of Ohio. Jurisdiction installed the same. The orator of the occassion, Ill. P. H. Handy, 33° P. P. S. G. C. delivered the oration. There was a large attendance.

Last Saturday the Masonic Veterans of the D. C. held their 17th Annual Banqnet at Freunds 815 10th street northwest. There was a large number of the Emenent and Illustrious Sirs present.

The Patriarchie of the D. C. under the command of W. P. Gray, will give their Grand Convocation in September 1903. Lasting four days. Patriarchie's from all parts of the country will be present. THE BEE will furnish particulars.

Among the prominent Craftmen are the Ill. J. H. Hill, 32° Director of the Manual Training School.

Bloomers Are Prohibited.

Gov. Thompson B. Ferguson, of Oklahoma, has forbidden all girls who attend the territorial educational institutions the privilege of wearing bloomers while playing basket ball. The reason for this, it is said, is that a scandal was narrowly averted recently because some young women of a certain school played a game of basket ball in bloomers. The governor is emphatic in his denunciation of the garb and says the girls are subjected to ridicule on account of the bifurcated apparel. He said he had notified the heads of all territorial schools that there should be no more basket ball playing by Oklahoma girls in bloomoers.

Eat a Hearty Breakfast.

Statistics show that the longest lived people have generally been those who made breakfast the principal meal of the day.

Not a Smooth Road.

Prudence—I should hate to go riding in Freddie Richly's auto—he's always running over some one.

Prunella—Yes, it must be terribly bumpy riding.—Smart Set.

First Attempt.

Coroner—Do you believe the deceased died a natural death?

Witness—How should I know. I never say him die before?—Cincinnati Enquired.

Cowbells in the Himalayas.

Swiss cowbells have been introduced into the Himalayas as a protection for cattle against tigers. The tigers are said to run as soon as they hear the bells.—Chicago Chronicle.

ALASKA COMMISSION.

Interests of United States to Be Guarded by Three of Its Foremost Statesmen.

Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner, selected by the president as Alaska boundary commissioners, are considered unusually well equipped for the work which will devolve upon them. Secretary Root has had a brilliant though brief political career. He was appointed to his present post by President McKinley in July, 1899, at the close of the Spanish war. His only other political office was that of United States attorney for the southern district of New York by appointment of President Arthur. In the course of his long legal career he has represented

HENRY CABOT LODGE.
(Massachusetts Senator Who Will Serve on Alaska Commission.)

many noted litigants. He is recognized as a great lawyer. Mr. Lodge comes from a long line of distinguished people of New England. He was born in Boston in 1850, was educated at Harvard and in the Harvard law school, and at once dedicated himself to literature, in which he has been brilliantly successful. He was a strong supporter of President McKinley's policy of American expansion and is an aggressive defender of the army and navy. Senator Turner is said to be one of the most scholarly men in Washington, an able constitutional lawyer and an expert in international law. Born in Missouri, he became a brilliant young lawyer of Alabama in the early reconstruction days, was United States district attorney for that state, and on settling in the then territory of Washington in 1880 became a member of the territorial supreme court. In 1896 he left the republican party and was elected to the senate by a fusion of democrats and populists.

WASHINGTON'S PISTOLS.

Valuable Weapons Are Subject of Legal Dispute at Present Time as to Ownership.

Oddly, two flintlock pistols which belonged formerly to George Washington are the subject of a dispute just now as to ownership, incidentally to the settlement of an estate in Prince William county, Virginia.

The weapons which, says the New York Herald, are a perfectly matched pair, are in the possession of Miss Monnie Marsteller, who lives in Washington, at 225 E street, N. W.

Some time before his death Gen. Washington gave the pistols to Mr. Dandridge, his secretary, and when Mr. Dandridge died they were disposed of at public sale with the rest of his effects, under the direction of Mr.

THE WASHINGTON PISTOLS.
(Historical Weapons Now the Subject of a Legal Dispute.)

Bushrod Washington. They brought only a few pounds, such relics having not yet acquired the value placed upon them in later days. The grandfather of Miss Marsteller bought the weapons, and in due time he left them to his son, Samuel A. Marsteller, of Prince William county, Virginia.

Samuel was the father of Miss Monnie, and when he died, a short time ago, one of her brothers brought the pistols to her and said that she should have them.

Other relatives, however, have insisted upon forcing a sale of the property left behind by Samuel, and a suit, with this end in view, has been brought in the circuit court of Prince William county.

Incentive to Politeness.

In some of the large department stores of London "professional shoppers" are constantly employed. One firm has over a thousand attendants, and to find out whether every customer is politely served, a number of female spotters, who pretend to be patrons, are employed to call at the various shops. They are told to give as much trouble as possible, and sometimes to leave without making a purchase, after looking at nearly everything in the establishment.

TACKLED A BRONCHO.

New York Newspaper Man Shows Great Enterprise.

But the Only Reward He Got Was an All-Around Soreness and the Sympathy of His Devoted Wife.

The average newspaper man will endure toil, face danger and surmount difficulties to furnish readable copy of which the public knows little. Here is a story told by a New York newspaper man who was "down on his luck" and willing to do wage in almost any desperate enterprise to "raise the wind." "Of course," he said, "it don't mean that we are willing to do all these things for the benefit of the dear public, because we expect money as well as satisfaction, but I can tell you of one instance when I made quite a sacrifice and didn't draw a check for it either.

"The summer is always a bit dull for us in the metropolis, and some of us who make the pictures have to do some close figuring. I was out of a job when Buffalo Bill's wild west show came to town, and I went around to one of the Sunday editors and made a suggestion for a story. I told him I would go out and try to ride one of Buffalo Bill's bucking steeds and write it up. I had it all planned out, headlines and all, something like this: 'The world as seen from the hurricane deck of a bucking broncho.' I made a pretty stiff talk to the editor, for I needed the money, but he gave me the laugh, and told me the story was no good, and even if it was I couldn't hang onto the broncho. I went out of the office determined to try my luck at riding, and thought I might get a sufficient amount of interesting matter to sell the story somewhere else. I went out to the show grounds and in a tent back of the arena came across a lot of the show hands dressed up like cowboys. I told them I was a newspaper man, and stated my case, telling them I wanted to tackle one of their bucking horses. I had spent two years in the west and felt able to stick onto pretty nearly anything in the line of horse flesh."

"The cowboys looked at one another and winked. Then they told me they

STARTED TO BUCKING.

could accommodate me if I was in earnest. I told them that I had made the proposition on the level, and they brought out an under-sized, scraggy roan and saddled and bridled him. He stood there very quietly—too quietly, in fact. His ears were tilted slightly back and his tail moved with short, nervous jerks. 'Here's trouble,' I said to myself, and I was not mistaken. The cowboy who was holding the horse by the head told me to get on. I grabbed the bridle rein and made a flying leap, for I knew the broncho would get under way immediately. The cowboy turned his head loose before I could get my feet into the stirrups, and away we went. The beast made a few angular jumps and then started to bucking. He was a wonder, and the way he arched his back was worthy of a tom cat. He came down stiff-legged on his four feet like a piledriver. I could not regain my stirrup. I was too busy to think about it. I tried to pull up his head to keep him from bucking so much, but before I could do it he made one wild leap in the air, came down so hard that I felt my back teeth jar loose, and then he made another jump and I tumbled. I lit on my shoulder and I thought I had been killed.

"The cowboys came running up to me and I did not let them know I had been hurt. I then asked for another horse, owning up to the fact that the roan was too much for me. They brought out a black one, which I had seen them riding in several performances. I knew his style of bucking and hung on to him long enough to satisfy them that I was not a tenderfoot. After my performance we went over to a nearby saloon and they told me the roan was the toughest proposition they had in the outfit. I went to bed as soon as I got home and it kept my wife busy for several days attending to my shoulder, which had turned purple from the bruises. When I went around to the various newspaper offices offering my story with illustrations it was turned down so flatly that I concluded that personal sacrifice did not pay in the newspaper business."

New Name for a Drunk.

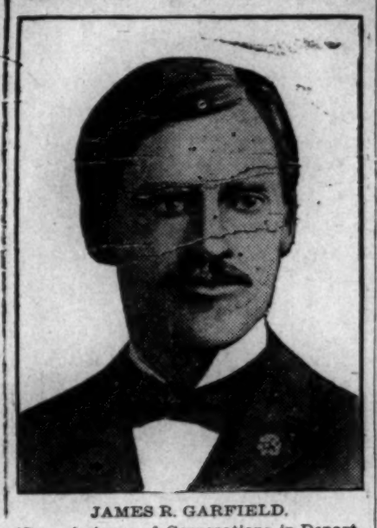
A doctor in Hiattville, Kan., is fond of his tod, and he frequently becomes demented under the influence of drink. He was lately arrested as an insane person, and his friends begged his release, that he might attend to his patients. The judge released him, with the reprimand that if he became insane again (that is, went on a spree) he would be clapped into an asylum quicker than a cat can bat its eye.

JAMES R. GARFIELD.

Son of Former President Appointed Commissioner of Corporations by Mr. Roosevelt.

James R. Garfield, who is to be commissioner of corporations in the new department of commerce and labor, is the second son of the late President Garfield, and is a popular lawyer. At present he is a member of the civil service commission. Mr. Garfield resembles his father very much, and like the late president, he won his way by sheer force of ability. In 1890 he was married to Miss Helen Newell, of Chicago, daughter of the late president of the Lake Shore road.

For some time the president has had him under consideration in connection



JAMES R. GARFIELD.
(Commissioner of Corporations in Department of Commerce.)

with the position of commissioner of corporations, which is regarded as second only to the new secretary in importance and power in the new department. The law provides that the commissioner shall have authority to make, under direction of the secretary, "diligent investigation into the organization, conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several state and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers subject to 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and to gather such information and data as will enable the president of the United States to make recommendations to congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce and to report such data to the president from time to time as he shall require."

It also will be the duty of the commissioner of corporations to gather, compile and publish careful information concerning corporations doing business in the United States and engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, including corporations engaged in insurance.

Several men had been under consideration by the president for the position of commissioner of corporations, including Prof. Jenks, of Cornell, but it was the desire of both the president and Secretary Cortelyou that Mr. Garfield take the place. He has accepted the proffer of the commissionership and will enter upon his new duties as soon as his appointment has been confirmed by the senate. The salary of the commissioner of corporations is $5,000 a year.

EMPEROR OF CHINA.

He Has Very Little to Do with Conducting the Affairs of His Wonderful Country.

The emperor of China is Tung-Chih, reigning under the style of Kwangsu. He was born in 1872.

He was chosen by the imperial family to succeed his cousin, who died with-

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.
(From the Only Authentic Picture Ever Brought to Europe.)

out naming a successor, in 1875, and, until 1889, his aunt, the empress dowager, acted as regent, as she had done previously during the long minority of his predecessor, who was her son.

On Sept. 22, 1898, in consequence of the emperor's action in decreeing radical reforms, he was sequestered, and the empress dowager resumed the active direction of affairs.

Under her rule the plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners, and in the summer of 1900 the legations in Pekin were attacked and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were bombarded for weeks.

The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army dispatched by all, or nearly all, the treaty powers. Tientsin and Pekin were captured. The imperial court fled and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902.

The emperor and empress are now in Pekin, but the times in China continue to be more or less troublous for the rulers of the great empire.

LIVES IN A BARREL.

Diogenes the Second Just Discovered in Paris.

Once He Was a Cab Driver, But Now M. Ratelet Is a Philosopher Who Makes Less Wise Men Support Him.

Diogenes the Second has been found. You will remember Diogenes the First. He lived something over 2,000 years ago and requested Philip of Macedon, or was it his son Alexander? to get out of his sunshine and thus make his life completely happy. Diogenes the First lived in a tub and said bitter things about men in general. Diogenes the Second lives in a barrel and cracks a whip for a living.

Diogenes the Second is a Frenchman. He used to be a cab driver, but he had bad luck and he gave up his profession. He still cracks a whip, but he does that at county fairs and the like, and he plays tunes on it.

M. Ratelet is the modern tub dweller, only his tub is a barrel. He took to this mode of living from necessity at first. He now sticks to it from choice. He was one of the thousands of Parisian cab drivers who are said to live by legalized piracy on Americans.

If they be, then M. Ratelet was not piratical enough. His seagoing hack did not make enough captures to justify him in living. So he quit the business. He found a piece of waste ground at Champigny, not far from Paris, and he also found a barrel. He bricked over the top of this, having laid it lengthwise on the ground and left an opening into which he could crawl. This was cheaper than trying to rent a steam-heated flat. You probably know how hard it is to find a suitable flat with the desired exposure and the proper kind of a bathroom. There have been times, no doubt, when you would have been ready to crawl into a tub or barrel just to escape the trouble of house hunting.

M. Ratelet probably had had all those experiences. He did not have any money and he probably did not care to move every month to save the rent. So he fixed up the barrel. Luckily if was a large barrel, about the hogshead size, but even at that it was necessary for M. Ratelet to double up when

M. RATELET AT HOME.

he went to bed. It was not a case of a folding bed, but of a folding sleeper. He did the folding; the bed couldn't.

With his home furnished the ex-cab driver turned his attention to making a livelihood. He had his whip. That is all that fickle fortune had left him from the wreck of his seagoing hack. With this whip he could play tunes. Any number of Parisian cab drivers can do this. The tunes are not strictly and technically musical. An orchestra of whip players would never do as an accompaniment to grand opera, but still it is amusing and people will pay to hear a good whip player.

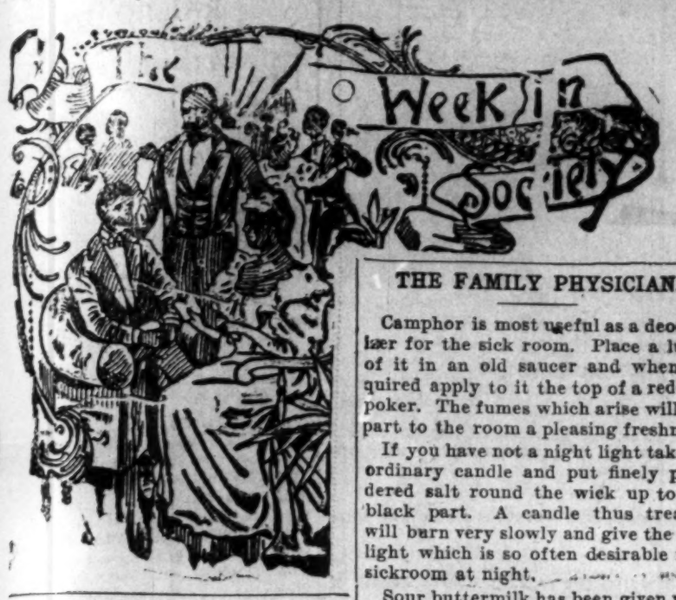
M. Ratelet therefore took his whip and betook himself to neighboring fairs and gatherings of country people. He played on the whip before large audiences and collected a few pennies at every performance. He has a repertoire of 20 different songs and airs with which he entertains the folks at fairs and fetes. The practical demonstrations he can give of his skill are most entertaining. He can render the French national air in a way calculated to bring tears to the eyes of the true French patriot. Then he was able to do any number of what are known as "odd jobs." That brought him in a little more money.

Altogether he was in possession of a respectable income before long for a man who lived in a barrel, but he did not give up his mode of life. He still resides in the barrel. He never has had to buy furniture on the installment plan. You wouldn't have to spend $99 to furnish his flat; you could do it for four cents.

If he earns a few pennies a day that suffices to buy a sausage, a loaf of bread, a bottle of wine, and some tobacco for cigarettes. Nothing more is required to make the ex-cab driver perfectly happy.

Inventor of Queer Motor.

Nathan Stubblefield, of Calloway county, Ky., who claims to have discovered a system of wireless telephony, is still engaged in perfecting his scheme. He announced to the world some years ago that he had, in experimenting on a perpetual motion plan, accidentally discovered an earth current motor that would revolutionize existing electrical science. He also claimed to have discovered a method whereby he would telephone without wires. He has guarded his secret well, and the people of this section of the country are yet wondering whether he is simply a crank or will really emerge some day from his obscurity to astonish the whole civilized world with a great discovery.



Mrs. Ella V. Chase Williams and children will visit the city this summer.

The Sojourner Truth Home, under the direction of Miss Mattie Bowen should be supported.

Miss Mary Pleasants has returned from Montreal, Ca., where she has been for a year.

Miss Nannie Harris spent several days with her parents this week.

Miss Hattie E. Ricks left the city Thursday for South America.

Attorney James H. Hayes of Richmond, Va., passed through the city for the east last week.

Postmaster Vick of South Carolina was in the city this week and left for his home in Wilson N. C., Wednesday evening.

Senator Ben. Tillman of South Carolina will some day realize that he has made a mistake.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker of Philadelphia, Pa., have domiciled in a suit of rooms Stewarts flats on 15th street northwest.

Mrs. Dr. A. L. Herron and daughter Juanita of Milwaukee arrived in the city last Sunday, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart M. Lewis 1619 3rd street northwest. She will remain two weeks. Mrs. Herron was born and reared in this city and has a host of friends who will be glad to see her.

Miss C. B. Campbell who has been sick for a week, is out again and will resume her duties in the public schools Monday.

Miss Annette Jackson entertained a company of friends last Saturday evening, February, 28th at the residence of Mrs. Fannie Vance, 1727 12th street northwest, in honor of Mrs. Smith of Baltimore, Md., the house was decorated with carnations and potted plants. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. Fields, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Misses Smith of Baltimore; Estelle and Isadora Jackson of Harrisbug, Pa., Mesdames Vance and Wright, Messrs Rowser, Washington, Grimm. Delaney, and Moxley. Cards and dancing were engaged in, until 11 o'clock when all repaired to the dining room, where a sumptous banquet was served. During the evening Mrs. Smith rendered some very excellent music on the piano, she being a very accomplished musician. Mrs. Smith returned to her home in Baltimore, the following Sunday evening.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Elmira Crutchfield to Mr. James E. Slaughter. Both parties are well known in the city.

The Girls' "Sec-To-No" Musical Club

At the regular meeting of the Girls' "Sec.to-no" Musical Club, at the residence of Mrs. A. V. Chase, last Saturday, the following program was rendered: Vocal solo. Miss Beatrice D. Long; reading Psalm, Mrs. Chase; piano solos, Misses Clarice Jones and Hattie Holmes; Vocal solo, Miss Louise Clark; Mrs. Chase read a paper on "Oriental Music"; instrumental solos, Miss Pearl Lewis, Miss Beatrice S. Patten and Miss Beatriz L. Chase.

Miss Anna Hurley and her two little brothers, Masters Leon Wormley and Edward Jenifer, visited the Club while it was in session.

After the reading of the minutes, the roll call and the transaction of the business of the Club the meeting adjourned.

Those to take part in the recital at Grand Army Hall, the 10th of April, are Misses Beatrice DeLong, Ruth May Weatherless, Georgia Jones, Hattie Holmes, Irene Henderson, Pearl Lewis, Rowena Lemos, Clarice Jones, Geneva Keating, Louise Clark, Tulipsl-, abelle Cook, Teresa Justina Brown, Beatrice S. Patten and Beatriz L. Chase

A Silver Offering.

The Agnes Council, No. 242, I. O. O. St. Luke, met as usual last Wednesday evening, but instead of its regular business meeting the time was spent in a social manner. It was announced at a previous meeting that a request for a silver offering from the members and friends of the Council could be responded to last Wednesdey evening and invitations were extended accordingly.

Mrs. Agnes Scott, the D. M., of the Agnes Council, was at the head of the affairs and the members rendered her all the assistance she required. Prominent among those present, and those who spoke were D. P. Fletcher, W. Advocate; Mrs. J. H. Hayes, W. V. C., and Mrs. May Skibble all of the Phillis Wheatley Council No. 234 I. O. O. St. Luke.

The officers of the Agnes Council are Mrs. Agnes Scott, D. M.; Mrs. Maria Florida, W. C. Mrs. Eliza Buckman, V. C.; Mr. D. W. Eidier, W. F.; Mrs. Eliza Credic, R. S.; Miss Sarah Hadley, F. S.; Mrs. Henrietta Gray, Treas., Miss Carrie Washington, S. C.; Mrs. Julia Se ell, Jr. C.; Mrs. Selena Chapman, K.W.; Mrs. Eliza Roy, Chap. Mrs. Lavinia Hillman, I. S. and Mrs. Emma Spriggs, O. S.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Camphor is most useful as a deodorizer for the sick room. Place a lump of it in an old saucer and when required apply to it the top of a red-hot poker. The fumes which arise will impart to the room a pleasing freshness.

If you have not a night light take an ordinary candle and put finely powdered salt round the wick up to the black part. A candle thus treated will burn very slowly and give the dull light which is so often desirable in a sickroom at night.

Sour buttermilk has been given with benefit in the vomiting of Bright's disease. Sour milk has been found a useful food in dyspepsia due to deficient gastric secretion. Its utility is due to lactic acid. Whey is very laxative, hence its value in constipation.

The rash of true measles consists of spots and elevations. That of scarlet fever is made up of minute red points closely packed. The rash of German measles exhibits small red spots, without papules, and in appearance quite distinct from anything seen in either measles or scarlet fever. The eruption remains for two or three days.

The starvation cure is really one of the most rational modes of meeting some disorders of the system. Like every other procedure in therapeutics its power for good has been very greatly exaggerated, but it has found a true and abiding position. Some few disorders of the digestive and other important organs arise from overfeeding. Such patients cannot be drugged into health. Strong purgatives do good, but abstention from 50 per cent. of the accustomed dietary does more good.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Shot silks are again in vogue for strapping and trimmings.

Plaids as trimming are much seen and are to be had in velvet and panne as well as silk and wool.

For evening wear it is considered very modish to have shoes and stockings to match the gown worn.

Fur yokes show in a few of the handsomer street gowns, with which fur-trimmed hats and large muffs are smart details.

Black and white is very smart for evening gowns, a touch of color being supplied by very large roses of chiffon or velvet.

Mohair serges are deservedly popular. Their bright, wiry texture refuses to take the dust and even in muddy weather they look like new after a good brushing.

White fur coatlets are fashion's latest extravagance in peltry, white astrakhan and caracul being used, but such luxuries are reserved for women with endless purses. The flat scarf fur victorines are an indication that in spring we may expect to don the graceful empire scarfs of silk or Chinese crepe.

ROYAL WOMEN'S HOBBIES.

The favorite recreation of the queen of Greece is yachting.

Caricature collecting is a favorite fad of the empress of Russia, who is said to be an expert caricaturist.

The queen of Roumania, Carmen Silva, is a poet and story writer. She is a very skillful operator on the typewriter.

The queen of Saxony's hobby is "sweet charity." She has founded numerous orphanages, sanitariums, schools and homes.

Queen Charlotte of Wurtemberg is an enthusiast in all kinds of outdoor sports. She is largely interested in the woman's movement.

The queen of Sweden and Norway is a staunch supporter of the Salvation Army, and religious work is one of her special interests.

Skating and riding are favorite forms of recreation and amusement for Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. She is very fond of animals and will not sanction any sport connected with the royal preserves which calls for the slaughter of animals.

An Unprejudiced View.

Some qualities the worst possess
Redeeming those of baser kind;
But I'm unable, I confess,
Such qualities in Jones to find.
I am not moved by envy's sting—
I simply don't make bones
Of saying there's no single thing
To like about that fellow Jones.

He thinks he has a pretty wit,
But crass and stupid are his jests;
His foolishness you must admit;
His brain won't stand the simplest tests.
He thinks he dresses in good taste.
His garments are in loudest tones.
I do not say the thing in haste,
But he is beastly low, is Jones.

The freshness he at times displays,
The pure, unmitigated gall
The loafer shows in countless ways,
Is calculated to appall.
To Mabel Smith he's making up;
In kindness she his faults condones,
But—well, I think he's just a pup.
I'd like to slay that fellow Jones.
—Chicago Daily News.

Oyster Bed in a Well.

Robert Douglas, a colored man of Paris, Tex., has an oyster bed in his well. Two years ago he brought home an oyster which was covered with little oyster shells, and one of his children threw it into the well. Now the bottom of the well is an oyster bed, and often the well bucket is found covered with young oysters.

MILLIONS OF MONEY.

The Electrical World puts the value of electrically produced goods for 1902 at $140,000,000

The agricultural department's final reports shows that the farm value of our ten leading crops in 1902 was $2,557,895,400. Output for three cereals was as follows: Corn, 2,523,638,000 bushels; wheat 670,063,000; oats, 987,842,000.

The amount of capital from this country invested in Mexico, according to the careful estimates of our consul general at Mexico City, is $500,000,000, of which 70 per cent. is in railroads and 16 per cent. in the mining industry.

When the 350,000 horse power now in process of development at Niagara is placed on the market the gross income of the power companies will be in the neighborhood of $7,000,000 per year. This is figuring the price at $20 per horse power a year for 24 hours a day.

During the past few years the tobacco duty has doubled at the port of Bristol, England, and last year the sum of £2,031,058 was the amount received as duty on tobacco. The previous year's returns were £1,840,204. This is the first time that the dues have exceeded £2,000,000.

The income of English landlords, as returned by themselves for taxation, is $250,000,000 a year from agricultural land alone, $900,000,000 from city land and houses, and $50,000,000 from mines and quarries, a total of $1,200,000,000, or an average of $150 a year for every family in the nation.

The remarkable way in which France has always recovered after a great disaster is due to the readiness with which the people, and more especially the thrifty peasant, farmers of the north, subscribe to a new loan. To meet their needs $20 bonds are issued, and upon the holding of these bonds by the agricultural class does the stability of the French republic largely depend.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

The maintenance of a tower by a land owner on his land in such a way that ice formed on it, from freezing rain or spray from a cataract, falls on to adjoining property so as to injure it and endanger human life, is held, in Davis vs. Niagara Falls Tower company (N. Y.), 57 L. R. A. 545, to be properly enjoined.

A life insurance agent is held, in Tomsecek vs. Travelers' Insurance company (Wis.), 57 L. R. A. 455, to have no implied authority to accept as payment of a premium on a policy an agreement to give him credit upon his individual account, which he shall trade out with the insured in the ordinary course of business.

The loss to be made good under a policy of fire insurance is held, in Pennsylvania company vs. Philadelphia Contributionship (Pa.), 57 L. R. A. 510, not to be limited to the cost of replacing the structure described in the survey, if, when the fire occurs, the statutes require, as a condition of rebuilding, more substantial and expensive structural work.

The surrender of an insurance policy to the insurer for its cash value is held, in Pippen vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company (N. C.), 57 L. R. A. 505, not to be a sale which can be disaffirmed by the administrator of the insured on the ground of the latter's infancy, but to be merely a rescission of the contract. With this case is a note collating the authorities as to insurance on the life of a minor.

A telegraph company is held, in Commonwealth vs. Western Union Telegraph company (Ky.), 57 L. R. A. 614, not to be guilty of maintaining a common nuisance because it delivers, at a place not under its control, which is used and resorted to for selling pools and betting on horse races, to the common nuisance and annoyance of all good citizens in the neighborhood, messages containing the information necessary to such transactions.

IN THE MAIL BAG.

Whistling post-cards are being made in Germany. They emit a sound like the note of a bird when handled.

In referring to some worthless collateral, a Chicago banker is reported in one of the papers as classing it with "confederate money and canceled postage stamps." If it were on a par with some canceled postage stamps its value as securities would be unimpeachable.

The pictorial set for Barranquilla has now a third representative, in the shape of a two cent green, picturing the river Magdalena. If degrees of comparison are possible in considering this set, then to the newcomer must the honors be awarded. The two, 10 and 20c. values have thus far been issued.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Tombstone epitphs should be classed as grave literature.

A man seldom realizes how much he can't do until he tries.

Too many second-class politicians are drawing first-class salaries.

Everything a millionaire says goes—if he doesn't say "automobile."

Trouble, instead of brewing so much, should do a little baking, washing or scrubbing occasionally.

This is the proper season to forgive your enemies. If you have no enemies, forgive a few of your friends.

As it isn't generally known that a good many people are silent because of their lack of knowledge, it might be just as well for you to remain silent.—Chicago Daily News.

A GRAND MUSICAL RECITAL,

—WILL BE GIVEN AT—

GRAND ARMY HALL

Penn avenue Between 14th and 15th Streets N. W.

FRIDAY Evening April 10th 1903

—BY THE—

GIRLS' 'SEC-TO-NO' MUSICAL CLUB

This Club is composed entirely of Misses and each will appear. In connection with the Musical Recital there will be a "Chat" of the Club each member appearing in her Club robe. A short time will be devoted to the "Conundrum" School. An instructive feature will be the "Original Play" upon the names of Authors and Composers the work of Mrs. A. V. Chase, the founder and Directress of the Girls'

'SEC-TO-NO' MUSICAL CLUB.

The music will be of the highest class and an opportunity will be given to the public to become acquainted with the ability of some of our coming Musical women.

At the conclusion of the RECITAL those so desiring may trip to the sweet strains of music.

THE CLUB

Miss Pearl Lewis	Miss Beatrice DeLong
" Clarice Jones	" Ruth Weatherless
" Geneva Keating	" Georgia Jones
" Rowena Lemos	" Hattie Holmes
" Louise Clark	" Irene Henderson
" Beatriz L. Chase	" Beatrice S. Patten

Mrs. A. V. Chase, Directress.

Tickets sold by the members of the Club and at 1212 Fla. ave N. W.

Recital at 8 p. m. Dancing from 10 to 11:30.

ADMISSION 25 Cents

Reserved Seats 35 Cents.

HOUSE & HERRMAN,

THE LARGES INSTALLMENT HOUSE In the CITY

Now is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE.
Carpet your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks. No matter how large your Purchases are, immediate delivery is made to any part of the city and county

Call at once.

Northeast Corner 7th ND "I" N. W.

Name THE BEE when you call.

72 PIECES OF NEW SHEET MUSIC FREE

Chance to Join a Club That Will Make and Save Money for You.

Everybody should join the Mutual Literary Music Club of America. There is nothing else like it anywhere. It costs almost nothing to join and the benefits it gives are wonderful. It enables you to purchase books and periodicals, music and musical instruments at special cut prices. It secures reduced rates at many hotels. It answers questions free of charge. It offers scholarships and valuable cash prizes to members. It maintains club rooms in many cities for its members. In addition, every member receives the official magazine entitled "Ev'ry Month" a publication in a class by itself, including 6 pieces of high-class vocal and instrumental music (full size) each month without extra charge; 72 pieces in one year in all. YOU CAN GET ALL OF THESE BENEFITS FOR ALMOST NOTHING.

The full yearly membership fee is One Dollar for which you get all above, and you may withdraw any time within three months if you want to do so and get your dollar back. If you don't care to spend $1.00, send 25 cents for three months membership. Nobody can afford to pass this offer by. You will get your money back in value many times over. Full particulars will be sent free of charge, but if you are wise you will send in your request for membership with the proper fee at once. The 25 cts. three months membership offer will soon change. Write at once addressing your letter and enclosing $1.00 for full year's membership or twenty-five cents for three months to

MUTUAL LITERARY MUSIC CLUB
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Prussian Syrup

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Tar, Wild Cheery; &c.

The most certain and speedy remedy known for Cough Colds and Consumption, and all Pulmonary Complaints.

MANUF **F. S. Williams & Co**

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Washington D. C.

Spectacles in Germany.

The German emperor has entered upon a new phase of his development, if we are to believe the statement that he was lately seen reading the newspapers in a railway train with the help of a pince-nez. Nor is this to be wondered at when we remember the lament once made by the kaiser himself, who, speaking of his school days at Cassel, remarked that out of a class of 20 "no fewer than 18 of his fellow-pupils wore spectacles, while two of these, with their glasses on, could not even see the length of the table." As compared with other nations, the Germans may be described as a spectacle-wearing people, and there can be no doubt that the main cause of their defective sight is the peculiar character of their type, which is most trying to the eyes. The present emperor, no less than Bismarck, has always protested on patriotic grounds against the substitution of the Roman for the Teutonic, or black letter, character in print, and both have had to suffer equally for their Chauvinism.—London Chronicle.

WAS QUITE SATISFIED.

As Long as He Was Perfect in Essentials, She Didn't Object to Lesser Deficiencies.

"Now—now we are engaged, dearest," he said, with an embarrassed air, "I ought to tell you something; indeed, I ought to have told you before, but—but—"

He paused and wiped his perspiring brow.

"Yes, Charlie?" she queried, expectantly.

"Why—why," he stammered, "I—I wear a wig, darling, for—for I am frightfully bald. Do—do you mind?" he asked, anxiously.

"Not—very—much," she answered slowly; "we can keep it a secret between us, Charlie."

"Bless you for those words, pet!" he exclaimed, fervently; "and—there

"I OUGHT TO TELL YOU SOMETHING."

is something else. My—my teeth are not my own; at least, they are my own, because I have paid for them; but—but you know what I mean. And—and—"

Again he paused.

"Go—go on, Charlie!" she gasped.

"I will!" he said, determinedly, bracing himself up, "for—for I must get it over. And—and my right leg is cor—cork; but it's a splendid leg, with a life-like spring; in fact, I spared no expense over it. And—and have you ever noticed, angel, anything peculiar about my left eye?" he quiveringly asked.

"I—I have noticed that it has a fixed look, as if it were trying to pierce the dim future; but—but I put it down to poetical fervor," she murmured, faintly.

"No, it is not poetical fervor," he sighed, "it's glass, the best of glass, Paris made, but still glass. Now, my own love," he continued, tenderly, "I have told you how I am made up, and if you would rather be released from your engagement, say so, though it would break my heart to lose you; and I couldn't get a new heart," he said, with a wan smile.

"There is one question I should like to ask you, Charlie," she said, thoughtfully. "Is—is that bankbook you showed me the other day made up, too?"

"No, darling!" he exclaimed, joyfully. "Not made up in the sense you mean, for the balance therein stated to my credit is perfectly genuine."

"Then, Charlie," she gurgled, "I do not want to be released!"

And she sank heavily into his arms, says London Tit-Bits, making his cork leg creak with joy, or perhaps extra weight.

YOUNG LOVER ANGRY.

His Sisters Opened Mail from His Best Girl and Then He Ran Away from Home.

It was maddening to Joseph Harold Barclay, ten years old, that Ethel and Maud, his sisters, should open his love letters. There was no mistaking his wrath when he explained to Justice Wyatt, in the children's court at

DRIVEN FROM HO E.

New York, why this indignity had driven him from home.

Joseph Harold, who is a son of T. C. Barclay, a maker of blue prints for the government, of 3101 North Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, was found by detectives occupying an expensive room at the Colonial hotel, Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth street.

"I have a girl named Edna," Joseph Harold explained in court. "Also I have other girl friends, and my sister Ethel opened all my letters. That was mean for her to do so, and she broke Maud into doing the same sort of thing. I stood it as long as I could, and then made up my mind to leave home. Ethel laughed at me, but I guess she's cried herself sick since."

Joseph Harold was held until his father shall come for him.

HE SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

But Before She Got Hubby's Signature She Had to Send In Two Calls for Police.

A ring of the telephone bell in police headquarters at 3:20 o'clock disturbed the early morning quietude of the Mulberry street building, in New York.

"Well, what is it?" said the officer in charge.

"A man is setting fire to the house," came from the other end, and in a low, sweet voice.

"That's bad. Tell me your name and your address."

"I'm Mrs. Annie Fleming, of 108 West One Hundred and Thirteenth street," the woman said.

"All right. We'll attend to it," the officer assured her.

Two minutes later, away up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth

"IT'S ALL RIGHT NOW."

street station Sergt. McCarthy was giving orders to Policeman Schemmerhorn, who looked doubtful when he got the order, but he moved quickly, just the same, because the sergeant said the case was urgent. He appeared again quite soon and with a frown assured McCarthy that "it was all a fake."

Once more the telephone bell broke the stillness at headquarters, and once again the officer in charge sent word to Harlem. This time Policeman Horn was sent. Horn and Schemmerhorn linked their efforts, and now insisted on getting at the source of the excitement. They finally found Mrs. Fleming, demanding in no mild, uncertain tones to know just what she meant.

"It's all right now," she said.

Pressing for further light, the two policemen were informed by Mrs. Fleming that her husband had come home "slightly under the weather," and that to frighten him so that he would promise her to sign the pledge she had pretended that she was going to have him arrested.

"He's promised now," she said, "and it's all right."

The two policemen left, reserving their remarks for the street, where there was plenty of room as well as lots of air.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.

Mr. Secondman Now Believes That Warmed-Up Love Is Exasperating, to Say the Least.

"Warmed-up love," remarked Mr. Secondman, "is all right in a good many respects, but it has its disadvantages. For instance, my wife is a good, loyal woman, but things occur frequently in our private affairs that well might wound the sensitive nature of a trusting, affectionate man.

"Now, of course, I am glad that my wife thought a great deal of her first husband—in fact, I should judge from what she says that he was a wonderful, a remarkable man—but it hurts my pride to have her keep his photograph and her own side by side in our album. I didn't much care to have her celebrate her crystal wedding last

TELLING HIS TALE OF WOE.

autumn on the fifteenth anniversary of her first marriage. I felt melancholy for six months after she gave our boy the full name of her first husband. Indeed, I know he must have been a great, noble man, and she is certainly a true, loyal woman; but there are some things that I flatly refuse to do, no matter what my marriage vows were."

"Ah! does she forget and call you by her first husband's name?" inquired the sympathetic listener.

"Very often, of course; but I don't care for that. Her latest idea is to have me trim my whiskers just as her first husband did his, wear an old suit of his clothes in the evenings, and talk through my nose. She says that would make her just the happiest wife in the world."

Newspaper Written in Verse.

A weekly paper published in Athens, Greece, is written entirely in verse, even the advertisements.

Greatest CHANCE To Buy Clothing

NO Ifs nor Ands, no Whys nor Wherefores just one of the biggest Drops in the price of lothing ever known at this season of the year and this is given over to the telling of what we are going to do, rather than why we can do it.

Men's Suits $5.48 Several Styles of cheviot and cassimere a variety of patterns well made, and perfect in fit in every way a first class Business Suit.

Men's Suits $8.50 About twenty styles of high grade wool cheviots and worsteds also plain blue and black worth 10 and $12.

Men's Suits $10.00 Made of high grade velour cheviots and worsted perfect in every detail of workmanship, not a suit worth less than $15.00.

Men's Overcoats $6.98, $10.00

Elegant quality Oxford gray, also Blue and black kersey. Some are made with raw edges and lapped seams lined with heavy farmers satin and silk velvet collars.

Young Men's Overcoats$. 98—$8.50

Oxford gray, Melton, Kersey, will give thorongh satisfaction and would sell easily at $6.00 and $10.00.

Suits for Young Men from 14 to 19 years. Strictly all wool well made and lined, thirty styes to choose from 8.00

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Boys' all wool suits $2.00

Strictly all wool with double breasted jackets taped seams 7 to 15 years not the suit that is usually sold for this price, but a suit that more often sells for $2.50 and $3.00

Boys Overcoats $2.00---$2.98

The popular garments for Boys of all ages, this season's newest shades of covert cloth Oxford grays well made and trimmed and properly cut.

An elegant assortment of Boy's Blouse Suits 3 to 10 years in large variety of neat checks plaids and plain blues, every suit is well made lined and trimmed and will give good wear. Not a suit in this lot worth less than $2.50 during this sale only..... $1.69

Men's Merino Underwear 29c.

Men's $2.00 Hats in all the new Styles $1.39

Eveydollar you spend here during this Sale will have the force of two—and then if you are in any way dissatisfied with your purchase you money will be refunded for the asking.

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PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND *10.50 a.m. *8.45p. m., and *1.00 night.

COLUMBUS AND WHEELING *6.20 p. m.

WINCHESTER †8.35 a. m., †4.15, and †5.30 p. m.

LURAY, *4.15 p.m.

ANNAPOLIS, †7.30, §8.30, †11.50 a. m. 4.30, §5.25, p. m.

FREDERICK, †8.35, §9.00, †10.50, a. m., §1 †4.30 †6.20 p. m,

HAGERSTOWN, †10.00 a. m. and †5.30 p.m.

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By Miss May Clematis.

Mamie. this time — Marriages are dangerous a

Nellie. nursed, — True friendship should be

Emma. familiarity. — Be careful and do not allow

Norah. months now. visit the clubs after that time. — Happiness lasts about six The husband wants to

N. T. a friend by indifferent actions. — Don't imagine that you can hold

Etta. friend. when it is too late. — You are bound to lose your Your actions towards him will force a separation. You will regret it

D. M. advice and remain where you are. — If you are doing well take my

M. L. friends. tain a friend by selfish actions. — You should have notified your No young lady can hope to re

R. T. sons but not for business. I hope you are not making a mistake. — You have time for music les

Rida. your escort. should she let him know that she is in need of his company. — If you show a spirit of dependence you will not retain the respect of No young girl should allow a young man any privilige, neither

E. M. girl that commands respect. — You should not forget your friends. It is the positive and sedate

Ida. like a rose. — You should read more and be careful how you express yourself. A girl must be educated now Beauty will not carry you through life, It fades

J. will regret it some day, when you think you are deceiving others you are deceiving yourself. If you are true to your self you will be true to others. — Deception is soon found out. You

E. no young lady should be without She should be able to do other things as well — Music is an accomplishment that

A. es that you have no idea of keeping. You should know your own mind. You talk too much and tell too much of your business. — You should never make promis-

Lie. with your english, able to connect the evil some day. — You should not be so careless May be you will be

L. S. nothing. You cannot have the same mind and appreciation. — You should be one thing or

Isadore. selfish, you would be better understood — Perhaps if you were not so

Miss Estel. will win admiration by the sedateness and your friendly spirit. — Black is becoming. You

Roda. introduction to strangers. You ought to know the result. — Don't be too fast in receiving

Ida. world is one who is satisfied with small things. Be careful what you accept from a stranger and some times your friends, — The noblest woman in the

Tillie. the girls who are not ashamed of work. No young lady can hope to keep a husband who cannot keep a house. — The best house keepers are

Kate. ried away with dress. It is the ruin tion of any young girl, Dress does not always make the lady, — Don't allow yourself to be car-

Mabel. fashioned. From six to ten is long enough for fashionable people. — Late dances are vulgar and ill-timed.

Bessie. going alright. Do not be hasty, you have time to find him out. — If you know what you are

Too much familiarity will lessen a man's respect for you.

Smoking in your company should no be permitted.

Loud laughing in a street car is vulgar

Don't tell all you know to appear wise. You convince who previously had a good opinion of you, that you have lost something.

Tight shoes are dangerous to the feet.

A flashy dress will not become a lady.

Nettie. with your friend, — Do not practice deception

Do not allow others to talk about your companion.

Be a good listener always, you may learn something.

Do not tell your neighbor that you do not work. It shows that you are a lazy girl.

Speak well of every one you do not know to whom you are talking.

Do not tell stories to your friends o those who have confidence in you.

If you appreciate true friendship endeavor to keep it.

The loss of a good friend is the same as the loss of a goo true,

True friendship is a gem. It keep it.

Momentary friendship does not last

So people admire your dress an Such admiration is not lasting

MODEL CLUB HOUSE.

Plans of the Union League Club of Chicago for a Home That Will Cost $1,000,000.

Following the action of the Chicago Union League club at its annual meeting in voting to build a new clubhouse, work will be begun, as soon as the financial plans are completed, on a building that will stand comparison with any structure of its kind in the world.

According to D. H. Burnham, the architect of the building, the University, Union League and Metropolitan clubs in New York went to the extreme of lavishness in fitting their respective homes with costly inside materials, and in this respect will probably outrank the new Chicago building, but

NEW CHICAGO CLUB HOUSE.
(To Be Erected by the Union League at the Cost of a Million.)

in no other particular will any of the leading club homes of the world surpass that of the new Union League in Chicago. The cost of the building will be about $1,000,000.

The frontage on Jackson boulevard will be 100 feet and on Fourth avenue 150 feet, and the height ten stories above the sidewalk. The architectural style is the Italian renaissance, the front to be almost entirely of stone, probably of some light color. The entire structure will be thoroughly fireproof. The basement will contain power plant, cold storage and wine storage rooms. The ground or entry floor will be reached from the sidewalk by two steps leading into a stone lobby, on one side of which will be a coatroom and visitor's room and on the other the officers' and directors' rooms. In the rear will be the barber shop and lavatories. From this floor a stone staircase will lead to the grand hallway on the main floor, which will contain two rooms, each 96 by 50 feet, connected with a hallway, a large reception room and retiring room for women. A dining room across the entire Jackson boulevard front, a central hall 40 by 50 feet, a breakfast room 30 by 45 feet, kitchens and serving rooms will take up the next floor. Here the grand staircase ends. The library banquet room, women's dining rooms and private dining rooms will occupy the fourth floor.

More than 100 bedrooms, each with bath room that opens to the outside air, will occupy the fifth, sixth, seventh and eight floors. Some of these bedrooms will be very large and all will be extremely airy and pleasant. The ninth floor will be devoted to servants' quarters and storage.

The interior finish of the first three floors will be stately, the material being cement so cast and colored as to give the fullest architectural treatment, as in the old Florentine houses. There will be little wood or marble.

ELEVATED TO BENCH.

New York Lawyer Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.

John T. McDonough, formerly secretary of state of New York, has accepted provisionally the appointment of justice of the supreme court of the Philippines. The conditions on which he accepts are said to be of such a nature that his appointment undoubtedly will be made.

JOHN T. M'DONOUGH.
(New Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.)

McDonough was born in Ireland in 1843, coming with his parents to America in 1850. They settled in Dunkirk, N. Y., where he attended the public school until 15 years old. He then took a full coarse in St. John's college, and later graduated from the Columbia Law school.

He served two terms as police magistrate in Dunkirk, and in 1876 was elected special surrogate of Chautauqua county. Since then he has made his home in Albany. He served with distinction as a member of the New York state constitutional convention in 1893, and in 1896 he was made commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics. In 1898 he was elected secretary of state of New York.

NEW FLORIDA SPORT.

Sailboats on Wheels Used to Provide Fun for Tourists.

Exciting Pastime Made Possible by Hard Beach of Thirty Miles—A Perfect Race Course for Automobiles.

Automobiling is the fad at the Florida winter resorts. The wide, level beach, skirted by waving palms and warmed by the soft breezes of the gulf stream, is populous with the modern "horseless carriage" darting to and fro. Every kind of automobile is here, from the single seated steam "runabout" to the electric "tallyho."

This year the residents seem to be specially "auto mad," for, not content with the ordinary methods of applying power to wheels, they have invented speed appliances applicable to all kinds of machines, even going so far as to attach sails to three wheels, after the manner of the northern iceboat, or to fasten sails to the handlebars of the common or "garden" bicycle.

It would seem as though all the world were on wheels on the Florida beach, says a Kansas City Star correspondent, and when one takes into consideration the admirable adaptability of the beach to automobiling one can somewhat understand the origin of the new fad. Nowhere in the world can one find a more perfect road for the speedy automobile. There are no hills or rocks to fear, no gullies to break the springs and throw you out, and no narrow, congested thoroughfares full of teams to disconcert you.

Even the most timid of chauffeurs finds courage enough to run his motor at the highest speed from end to end of the natural highway—the paradise for wheelers—the beach. From Daytona to Ormond the beach is 500 feet wide and 30 miles long, and as smooth and hard as a floor. So hard is it that the great tallyho, capable of seating 50 persons, hardly leaves its wheel mark to indicate the places over which 5,000 pounds of throbbing machinery has passed. It is an ideal race course and the place where world's records will be made in the future.

When the wind is from the north the sailing bicycles and "tropical iceboats"

SAILBOAT ON WHEELS.
(A Curious Craft to Be Seen Only on the Florida Beaches.)

are always out in force. It is a common thing to see a bicycle with a sail going before the wind for a 30-mile spin down the coast without touching a pedal—and the railroad brings the bicycle rider and sail safely home at night. It reminds one of that famous story of Stockton where a man took a nautical friend out driving, both being nearly drowned by the breaking of a bridge over a lake, and the next day they went out boating, and in being towed through a canal the horse ran away. They were nearly drowned while driving and had a runaway while sailing. So it is possible on this enchanted beach to have a shipwreck on a bicycle, or, if your steering gear breaks and you run into the ocean, to be nearly drowned on a "tropical iceboat."

So many automobiles, both racing machines and private pleasure carriages, have come to Florida to use the beach track this year that at Daytona a club has been especially formed. Bridges have been erected over the soft sand at the edge of the beach in many places, so that the automobile can get to the hard sand from the road without difficulty. There are few or no ill effects discernible.

One of the most curious inventions, seen on the beach track every day when the wind is in the proper quarter, is the "auto ship." It is the property and the child of the brain of E. D. Mills. It is neither an automobile nor an electric launch, nor yet a sailboat. It uses no steam, gasoline or electricity. It is propelled by the wind and is capable of great speed. It is practically a "tropical iceboat." There is a frame of wood, with two side wheels and a tiller wheel in the stern, and a mast and single sail is set on the frame between the wheels. Those who have operated iceboats up north who try this strange creature of the air and land say that the sensation of riding in it, or on it, is similar to that which one experiences on an iceboat. It comes as near to flying as anything does which is not flying.

He Did Good by Stealth.

It was the habit of the late Alexander C. Hutchinson, of New Orleans, to rudely repulse nearly every one who appealed to him for charitable aid, and then quietly investigate each individual case. If the person was found worthy, a ton of coal, a supply of provisions, or other necessaries were forwarded to the applicant's abode, with a card bearing the words, "In the name of Josephine." This was the name of Hutchinson's dead wife.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

His Father Has Planned a Most Interesting Educational Trip for the Young Man.

Further particulars concerning the itinerary of Wilhelm, the Prussian crown prince, and his brother, Prince Eitel Friedrich, have just been made known in Berlin. On March 1 the princes will set out from Trieste on a two months' tour through Egypt and the Levant. An English yacht, specially chartered for the occasion, will take them, in the first instance, from the Adriatic to Alexandria. From this historic city they will visit Cairo and the Pyramids, sail up the Nile, admire the Cataracts, and see the progress

CROWN PRINCE WILHELM.
(German Heir Apparent Who Is About to Visit Strange Lands.)

which Khartoum is making under British rule.

From Egypt they will sail for Jaffa, now famous for little more than its oranges, and then push on to Jerusalem and other holy places which their father visited in imperial state a few years ago. On their return from this pilgrimage they intend to pay their respects to the sultan in the Yildiz kiosk, whose regard for Kaiser Wilhelm is still unimpaired, and from Stamboul they will visit King George at Athens. A pleasant excursion to the site of Troy and the isles of Greece will be the conclusion of this educational trip. They will leave their yacht in southern Italy, return home via Naples, Rome, Florence, and Venice, and reach Berlin about May 1.

It is rumored in St. Petersburg, but the source of information is not the most trustworthy, that later on the crown prince will visit Kiao Chau by the overland route, traveling in a special train over the Siberian railway. "It is scarcely necessary to say," says the Berlin Gazette, "that no political significance attaches to any part of this journey. The princes will not be accompanied by any diplomatists." They will take their two ordinary military attendants with them and Prof. Clemen, of Bonn, who accompanied the crown prince in Holland, Switzerland and South Germany.

BARONESS STERNBERG.

Washington Society Interested in the Charming Wife of Germany's New Minister.

The friends of Baroness von Sternberg, who was Lillian Langham, a Kentucky beauty, before her marriage, are much interested in the advancement of her husband in the diplomatic service to ambassador from Germany to the United States. Three years before her marriage she came from California to Louisville, Ky., where she spent most of her time with her uncle, Mr. Arthur Granville Langham.

The baroness is a beautiful woman, with gracious, unaffected manners.

BARONESS VON STERNBERG.
(The Charming Wife of the New German Minister at Washington.)

After her marriage she lived for awhile in Washington, where Baron von Sternberg was one of the attaches of the German embassy. She was known as one of the belles and beauties of that city, and was prominent as a hostess at diplomatic functions.

Miss Ivy Langham, a younger sister, of the baroness, spent last winter with her in Simla, and made her debut. She is also a beauty and is much admired wherever she goes, Lord and Lady Curzon being among those who entertained in her honor last winter.

The Year's Champion Lie.

An experimental farmer, who dwells near St. Louis, converted an innocent cow into a living brewery. He feeds her with malt, hops and water, in certain proportions, and she gives lager instead of milk. Next summer he intends to extend his experiments by feeding another cow with rum and sugar, with the expectation that she will produce milk punch.

ATTENTION LADIES!!!

-Hair Restorer.-

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m ao cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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1132 3rd St. N. W.
J. H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The Santa Fe railway, in building its cutoff through Abo Pass canyon, will work 600 men at night under electric lights.

Russia has 37,319 miles of railway in operation; 4,921 building by the government and 1,582 by the Chinese railway company In addition 2,194 miles are planned.

Quito, the capital of Ecuador, is to have a cotton mill. The machinery for it must be carried on the backs of mules to an altitude of 16,000 feet in the Andes in sight of Chimborazo.

Germany's trade with Venezuela is trifling in amount. The statistics for five years show that but one-fifth of one per cent. of Venezuela's exports were to Germany, and but one-tenth of one per cent. of her imports came from that country.

The richest copper region is that of Lake Superior, the copper being all in the native state. in a Minnesota mine one mass taken out was 45 feet in length, 22 feet at the greatest width, and the thickest part was more than eight feet. It weighed about 420 tons and was over 90 per cent. copper.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

Georgia banks have had one of the most prosperous years in their history.

London's bank clearings in 1902 were $45,792,765,000, while New York's were $76,328,189,165.

The average dividend paid by the Fall River cotton mills in 1902 was 6.47 per cent., against 5.21 in 1901.

Several new safe deposit companies have been recently organized to do business in Greater New York territory.

Great Britain imported from the United States in 1902 $1,063,000 less gold than in 1901, and exported to us $1,669,000 more.

"Savings bank collectors" are the latest addition to the office corps of that class of institutions. A new bank is talked of to make a specialty of house-to-house collections.

Several San Francisco savings banks have given up term deposits, offering instead an additional rate for time deposits. The rate offered in such cases averages four per cent.

Mr. Reporter Was Wily.

A Washington reporter, in describing the decorations of one of the white house rooms, pleasantly stated that it was a "nightmare in yellow and blue." To get even with him for this rude comment, an attendant gave him a "loaded" cigar on his next visit. The wily reporter generously passed it to a tramp.

No Elopements in Papua.

Girls in Papua, or New Guinea, an island in the Pacific, have little chance to elope. Their dads force them to sleep in a little house on the topmost branches of a tall tree; then the ladder is removed, and the slumber of the parents is not disturbed with fears of an elopement.

Carelessness.

Wiggle—He has one foot in the grave already.

Woggle—Why, he looks young enough. Explain yourself.

"He left it in the Philippines."—Harvard Lampoon.

Behind the Scenes.

First Chorus Girl—I did a good thing to-day.

Second Chorus Girl—What's his name?—Baltimore World.

THE WASHINGTON BEE.

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Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 10 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country having a bullet larger than .30, and we find it not a size enough larger to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

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The Bee Printing Co.

THE BEE welcomes the Jackson Mississippi State Register, edited by Col. James Hill.

Tomorrow afternoon at the John Wesley Church Lyceum, at 3:30 o'clock p.m. Mr. W. Calvin Chase will read a paper. entitled "The Tattler."

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lucus of 2242 12th street northwest will give an anniversary tea at their home March 15th Mrs. Fannie Mitchell of 1335 V street northwest will assist. Mrs. Mitchell is one of the most genial and entertaining adies in the northwest.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers of Galbraith A. M. E. Church, preached a sermon to the Mispoh Association at Asbury Church Thursday evening. The Doctor was in fine trim an i delivered an able and eloquent sermon to a packed house.

Mr. Daniel Murray of the Congressional Library celebrated his birthday, Tuesday evening last by entertaining the Pen and Pencil Club. Mr. Murray has a treasure trove to hand down to his children in the fact that when an infant in his mothers arms, he was kissed by Gen. Lafayette during his visit to this country. Among some of those present were ex-Gov. Pinchback Kelly Miller, S. C. Lacey and others.

THE GEO. H. WHITE LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Of Cape May, N. J. and the town of Whitesboro Cape May County, In a thriving condition.

This Land and Improvement Company of Cape May County, New Jersey, established a little over a year ago by ex-Congressman, Geo. H. White, of North Carolina., had a meeting of considerable interest in his law office, 609 F street northwest yesterday afternoon. The company has seventy-seven shares of stock, all of which were represented but three shares. The president, Prof. Samuel H. Vick. of Wilson, N. C., the much talked of Post Master, was present and presided

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer disclosed the transaction of much business and shows the company to be in a thriving condition. About 200 lots in the town of Whitesboro have been sold for the aggregate sum of about $12.000. The collections since the last regular annual meeting aggregate something over $4,000.

Mr. White the Secretary and Treasurer' reported that some of the patrons had commenced building on the premises and recommended that the company, at a very early date, construct an Inn for the accomodation of its members and friends during the heated summer months.

The advisability of establishing a saw-mill and brick factory was also discussed. The company was very much pleased with the work done by its Secretary, Treasurer and general Manager. They will continue to push the sales of lots, the erection of buildings and many other improvements which tend to develope a flourishing town in the near future.

They have an abundance of material for cord wood and have already cut something over seven hundred cords. Their colony now consists of about twenty-five inhabitants and dozens of others are expected to come in as soon as the spring opens. Carpenters, brick masons and painters are kept busy. This is an interprise well worth the favorable consideration and patronage of our people. The management is well known to the public and commands the confidence and respect of all acquainted with this project.

COMMISSIONER MACFARLAND.

THE BEE congratulates its most esteemed Commissioner, Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, on his reappointment as District Commissioner. Mr. Macfarland has made an excellent officer and a man who has won the respect and confidence of the people. The announcement of his reappointment was no doubt a surprise to those who were applicants for the office and who thought and in fact had said that President Roosevelt would not reappoint him. Why such an opinion should be expreseed, THE BEE is unable to state.

There is no finer gentleman than Mr. Macfarland. He is a clean man and a christian gentleman who has not only the confidence of the people but their undivided support. President Roosevelt knew what he was doing when he reappointed Commissioner Macfarland before the expiration of his term.

Postmaster Vick.

Hon. S. H. Vick, postmaster at Wilson, N. C., was in the city this week and paid THE BEE office a visit. Mr. Vick is the young republican of North Carolina who failed to be reappointed by President Roosevelt because he refused to support Senator Pritchard and his lily white party. The people of this country and especially the republicans in the North will resent this

piece of political treachery. Mr. Vick is a gentleman and when he refused to support Mr. Pritchard he did what was right and the people will sustain him. THE BEE this week presents a fine picture of the man who dared to exercise his political freedom, irrespective of the power of the great administration that turned him down "because he would not sacrifice the rights of the Negro." President McKinly appointed Mr. Vick on the recommendation of ex-Congressman Geo. H. White. Both men have the confidence and respect of the entire country.

A Denial.

Editor of the Bee: Mrs. and Mrs. Johnson contradicts most emphatically the statement in last weeks Bee that their daughter Selena will be married in April The article was sent to the paper by some malicious disposed person.

Very respectfully
Mr. and Mrs, J. F. Johnson.

Why So?

There are two classes in our race—the Negro and the "good nigger." The "good nigger" is a menace to the Negro's happiness and prosperity. It is he that carries a bone from the Negro's cabin to the "big house" and thereby ingratiates himself into the good will and confidence of "the boss." Moral—Beware ot the "good nigger.' —Houstan "Van."

Not Acquainted with Her.

"He who runs may read," began the wise one.

"But who in the world is May Reed?" asked his foolish friend.—Princeton Tiger.

He's a Jewel Now.

Clara—Why, my dear, you declared you detested the man.

Clarice—" a darling, I did; but you must remember that was before his proposal.—Town Topics.

LEGAL NOTICE.

W. Calvin Chase, Attorney.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia

Georgetta Humphreys, Petitioner, vs. Wm. A. Humphreys, Defendant.

No. 22,859 Equity Docket No. 51.

The object of this suit is for an absolute divorce on the grounds of wilful desertion and abandonment of the petitioner by the defendant and non-support.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 30th day of January, A. D., 1903, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered here in on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of d? fault. This notice is to be published in the Washington Law Reporter and in the Washington BEE.

By the Court.
Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

True Copy, Test:
J. R. Young, Clerk.
By J. W. Latimer. Assistant Clerk.

Royal Hughes, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia

Beverly Randall VS. Lucy Ann Randall.

No. 23,650. Equity Docket No. 53.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of marriage for adultery committed by the defendant with one Peter Fletchron Grace st. n.w. in the city of Washington District of Columbia in the month of April and May A.D. 1899, and with other persons unknown to the complainant in the months of July and August, A.D. 1900 at no. 2730 Ricks st., n. w. in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 12th day of January, A.D. 1903 ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered here in on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sunday and legal holidays, occuring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default, provided a copy of this order be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee newspaper as required by equity rule 92.

By the Court.
Signed H. B. Hagner, Justice.

True copy. Test
By J. R. Young, Clerk.
R. J. Meegs, Assistant Clerk.

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

By direction of the court, all depositors are requested to promptly present their bank books for settlement to JOSEPH H. STEWART, Receiver at his office, 609 F st. n.w.

JOHN RIDOUT,
JOSEPH H. STEWART,
THOMAS WALKER,
Receivers

I beg to announce to my many friends and the public that I have opened an office at 913 G street northwest, where I shall continue my Insurance business. I shall also give my attention to Patent and Pension claims. Requesting a continuance of past favors, I am

Yours very truly,
D. B. McCary,

VERY LOW RATES TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ACCOUNT PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Only $66.75 for the round trip, going one route and returning another. Tickets on sale May 2 and May 11 to 17, inclusive. valid for return until July 15, 1903 For full information regarding routes, stopover privileges and side trips, call at Ticket Offices, Baltimore and Ohio R.R. Mar. 7-to-26.

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Oysters Served in every Style. Oysters by the Pint, Quart or the Gallon. Hot meals Served at all hours.

JAMES M. GUNN,
Proprietor

Proceeds of a Pond.

There is a thrifty man in England who makes his living out of a pond. The water is about 13 acres in extent and close to a village street. For several years he has worked it for profit with good results, the crops being three in number—reeds, fish and water fowl. The fish are chiefly eels and pike, which are taken during the close season for duck. The latter are caught alive by means of traps and are sold to people who want to stock ornamental waters. For these there seems to be a keen demand at prices ranging from $3 a dozen for the humble water hen to as much as $15 for a pair of scaups or golden eye. From a list of the takes it August it appears that the wild fowl taken are mallard, teal, shovelers, tufted duck, gadwall, coots, moor hen, water rail and cashchix.

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Business Hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday until 9 p m.

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Mention The Bee.

THE CIVIL LIBERTY CONVENTION

Cincinnati May 24, 1903.

The Second Emancipation of the Negro. The Civil and Political Rights of the Negro to be considered by the Representative of the race. Reduced rates on all roads. Delegates to be selected on the basis of two from each Congressional District. Plans will be adopted to bring about the Suffrage of the Negro in States where he has been disfranchised. The Convention will be largely attended and will hold meeting in Hopkins Theater. All organizations that are in sympathy with this movement will be entitled to one delegate and one alternate delegate.

For information and Literature Address

S. P. MITCHELL, Box 81 P. O. Washington D. C.

Anouncement

—OF—

Voight, Jeweler,

725 SEVENTH STREET N. W.

(*Next to Johnson's Grocery*)

I beg to announce that I have just returned from New York, where have made extensive purchases in Jewelery and Silverware. The same have rived, are unpacked, and ready for your inspection.

Ladies' 14k, Solid Gold Watches, $20; sold elsewhere; $25
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, $1, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50; worth twice the price;
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, $5 up too $100; all of them gems.
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnee Chaines. $7 up too $16; all he laest styles.
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches. $2.50 up too $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb-bell Sleeve buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for five years' wear.
Gents' Diamond Sleeve Butons, $5 up; a little gem in each button.
Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
Solid Silver Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4.00 half dozen up.
Ladies's Silver Watches, $4 and $5

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THIS is the most reliable house in the city for a Perfect FIT and Fine Goods. Call and have a suit of clothes made to order from domestic and Imported Goods. HORN can FIT the HARDEST to FIT. Reception suits made to order. A fit guaranteed.

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